THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,581—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	......	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	......	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	......	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	......	...
30th "	MARMORA	10000	......	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	......	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	......	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12900
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	......	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	......	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	......	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	10000	......	...
22nd "	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10500

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st Mar. 1912
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. 1912
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavissich	28th May "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579	to 614*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	" 1,033*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 643	" 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 834	" 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
China	6017	P. Pavissich	8th Mar. 1912

For further particulars regarding passage apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	29th Feb.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday	1st Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	4th Mar.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 29th Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday 6th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 21st March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 tons on or about 29th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th February, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Glasgow	6529	......	......	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	......	......	13 Mar	......
City of Calcutta	7512	......	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	......	......	......	30 "
City of Sparta	5412	27 Feb.	......	6 Apl	......
City of Birmingham	7600	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 "	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6529	10 April.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 "	19 "	8 June*	......
City of Sparta	5415	25 May	18 June	9 July*	......
City of Paris	9200	16 "	9 "	20 July†	......
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	......
City of York	7800	18 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth.	5443	27 "	21 "	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow.	6529	30 "	22 "	12 "	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Sparta	5415	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	
City of Calcutta.	7630	29 "	21 "	11 "	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7000	28 "	Naples...... 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	5443	5 Oct.	......	29 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 "	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	...	31 "	Naples..... 8 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	20 "	......	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 "	......	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES,	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
" Liverpool	605	967	482	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S,
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manilla
Cebu
Yloilo
Hongkong
Canton
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent,

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6.4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view : Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES. PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

LONG LIVE THE KING

AND EVERY ONE who takes
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,
because Fever, Ague, and Influenza have no terrors or power against these certain cures. They have been proved by time and use.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Rs. 1-8 each.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.

CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.

FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle

CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.

SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
Provision Stores supplied by order only.
MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.
THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.
Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,

Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)

Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 147. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG

IPOH
JOHORE
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON.
LYONS
MALACCA.
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING

PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House. Outram Road, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... " 17,150,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
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Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
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And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

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Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, &c.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

"FIFESHIRE" S. S. WRECKED OFF RASJARD HAJUN.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the wrecked steamer "Fifeshire" as she es near Rasjard Hajun including fittings for efrigerating, ammonia flasks, anchors, chains, windlass, bronze propeller blades, davits &c. Terms cash.

Tenders should be sent to the undersigned not later than Tuesday 5th March, 1912.

JAMES FINLAY & CO., LIMITED.
Lloyd's Agents,

Chartered Bank Building,
Bombay, 28th February 1912.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882.

and

In the matter of BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petition for the winding of the abovenamed company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 24th day of February, 1912, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod by Dhunjisha Merwanji Contractor of Bellasis Road, Byculla, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Jamasji and Manckji, carrying on business at Forras Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, a creditor of the said company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod on the 16th day of March, 1912, and any creditor or contributory of the said company desirous to oppose for making the order for the winding of the above company under the said Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 24th day of February, 1912.

PATELL AND EZEKIEL,
Cooks Building, Hornby Road,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 29th February, 1912, at 6-30 P.M.

E. ALBAN WILLIAMS,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 27th January, 1912.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of an ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR to this Association, who will be required to devote the whole of his time to the work of the Association. Candidates should apply by letter only, stating qualifications, experience and salary expected.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

Graham's Building,
Bombay, 21st February, 1912.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW DIRECT FAST AND MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA VIA DHOND AND MANMAD LINE.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, a New Through Mail Train will run between MADRAS and MANMAD, connecting with the Punjab Mail Train at the latter Station forming a fast direct service between Southern and Northern India. The Timings at Principal Stations are given below:—

DOWN.

MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.

Madras	Dep.	15- 0
Arkonam	„	17- 0
Guntakal	„	3-15
Raichur	„	7- 0
Wadi	„	9-15
Hotgi	„	12-46
Dhond	„	17-47
Manmad	Arr.	23½-35

PUNJAB MAIL.

Manmad	Dep.	0-25
Itarsi	„	8-40
Jhansi	„	16- 3
Delhi	Arr.	23- 0

UP.

PUNJAB MAIL.

Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
Jhansi	„	15-48
Itarsi	„	23-15
Manmad	Arr	7-29

MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.

Manmad	Dep.	8-45
Dhond	„	15-12
Hotgi	„	19-41
Wadi	„	23-17
Raichur	„	2-30
Guntakal	„	6-13
Arkonam	„	16-20
Madras	Arr.	1s-30

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ACCELLERATION OF THE PUNJAB MAIL FROM 1st MARCH, 1912.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, the TIMINGS of the UP and DOWN PUNJAB MAIL, will be accellerated, the departure from Principal Stations, being as given below.

From the same date the accommodation on this Train will be limited to First and Second Class Passengers and their servants in the Third Class.

DOWN.			UP.		
Bombay	Dep.	19-15	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
Manmad	„	0-25	Muttra	„	10-29
Bhusaval	„	3-25	Agra Cantt.	„	11-33
Khandwa	„	5-37	Lucknow	„	9-30
Itars	„	8-40	Cawnpore	„	10-55
Bhopal	„	10-48	Jhansi	„	15-48
Bina	„	13-20	Bina	„	18-36
Jhansi	„	16- 3	Bhopal	„	21-13
Cawnpore	Arr.	20-29	Itarsi	„	23-15
Lucknow	„	22- 0	Khandwa	„	2-22
Agra Cantt.	Dep.	19-47	Bhusaval	„	4-23
Mutira	„	20-44	Manmad	„	7-41
Delhi	Arr.	23- 0	Bombay	Arr.	12-35

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1912.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from Firms in India for the construction of two hundred IRON COVERED GOODS WAGONS (5' 6" gauge) for the above Railway during 1912-13. The wagons tendered for must be of the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway standard or of the Sheffield Twinberrow type.

The Contractors will have to supply the whole of the material required for the construction of the wagons except:—

Wheels and axles,
Axle boxes,
Bearing Springs,
Screw couplings,
Vacuum Brake Gear,
Buffers and Springs,
and Draw bars and Springs.

These articles will be supplied by the Railway and are expected to arrive in India about 1st October 1912.

Delivery of complete wagons must commence not later than two months after receipt of the above materials, and must be continued at the rate of not less than 50 complete vehicles per month.

Copies of Drawings and specifications and of tender forms will be supplied on application to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow. Applications should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 100 which will be returned on receipt of BONA FIDE Tenders but not otherwise.

Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed covers marked on the outside "Tender for Covered Goods Wagons for the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway" should be addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Calcutta, and will be received by him up to noon of the 19th March, 1912.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tenders.

R. C. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd February, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

MR. J. N. FRASER, Principal Training College, Bombay, will deliver a lecture at the Institute on WEDNESDAY the 6th March 1912 at 6 p.m.

SUBJECT.—A Travel sketch in Africa to be called "Ethiopia."

Members, their families and friends are cordially invited to be present.

The lecture is also open to the public.

G. F. CHALK,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for STORES required for the Sir J. J. School of Art, Reay Art Workshops and the Sir George Clarke Technical Laboratories and Studios, Bombay, during the year 1912-13. Tender forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Sealed tenders must reach the undersigned on or before the 15th March, 1912. The undersigned is not bound to accept any or the lowest tender.

CECIL L. BURNS,
Principal.

Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 28th February 1912.

FIRE AT COLABA, 20TH FEBRUARY 1912.

JAITHA PLOT NO. 17.

NOTIFICATION is hereby given that there are now lying on Victoria Bunder, Colaba, all those bales of cotton from Jaitha Plot No. 17, which have been damaged by the fire of the 20th inst. and rendered unrecognisable as belonging to any particular person or firm.

The undersigned are open to receive until 5 P. M. TO-DAY, 29th February, 1912, private offers for them on account of the concerned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 1st to 25th of March, 1912, both days inclusive.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about 1,000 Full Pressed Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th March, 1912, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Colaba, opposite the Cotton Exchange in the Jetha of Messrs. Mitsui Busan Kaisha, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

About 1,000 full pressed bales of fine stapled cotton slightly damaged by fire and water belonging to Messrs. Mitsui Busan Kaisha specially selected and purchased by their own representatives at Broach, Wardha, Hinganghaut, Pulgaon, Dhamangaon, Elichpore, Amraoti, Khandesh, Multan &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th February, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th February, at 2-30 p.m.(S.T.), at No. 5, Cuffe Parade, on Colaba Reclamation, (sea side), and behind the Colaba Railway Station, the very valuable and handsome artistic black and teak household and office furniture, such as drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, English palm stands, mirrored cabinets, writing-table, dining table, dining room chairs, dinner waggon, sideboard, screen, single and double door ward robe and hanging almyrahs, iron cots, with wire mattress, dressing and wash-hand tables, office writing, table, book cases and book stands, hat and umbrella stands, valuable carpets, porcelainware, glassware, etc. etc.

The property of E. SEYMOUR LYNN, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th February, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

As SATURDAY the 2nd March is a Public Holiday, there will be no sale of horses and carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseed in bags, linseed, tilly, juwari, harda parched rice, groundnuts, groundnut seeds, bajri and jogree in bags, bundles of bagging trunk of luggage, empty cylinders, bundle of tyre and steel bars, case of zinc pieces, boxes of C. P. goods, bundles of iron bars and steel hoops, empty casks, bundles of picking cotton, lot of old records, lot of condemned sheets, heaps of sweeping grains, etc., etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets on WEDNESDAY the 6th March 1912 at 11 a.m., (B.T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora; for 12 months from 1st April, 1912 to 31st March 1913, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskin Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinston Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913.

For particulars and conditions of sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th February, 1912.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL
Bazars.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MAIDANIA."

Open daily 6-30 to 12-0.

HAVE YOU BEEN ON

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All Side Shows at
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ADMISSION As. 1.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL.

Daily 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S.T.)

From 28TH FEBRUARY to 13TH MARCH, (including Sunday).

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
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TO-NIGHT,
THE THRILLING ITALA DRAMA
"SEVERED FROM THE WORLD,"
TWO POPULAR COMEDIANS.
"TOTO IN LOVE"
"LITTLE MORITZ"
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TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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Sole Agents for
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PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. **BRANDON & CO.,**
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J J & S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED,
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Distillers to H.M. The King.

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BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
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HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED MOTOR CAR 4 Cylinder lowest price, maker, model, body, and full particulars No. 890, care of this Paper.

WANTED a competent and experienced BILL CLERK for Solicitor's Office. Apply Box No. 870 care of this Paper.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '92 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 ⅛½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding. Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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DANN & CO.,
GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.

MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL suits in a large variety of latest designs.

PRICES:—From Rs. 18 to 35.

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DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.

PRICE:—Rs. 19 complete.

MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.

PRICES:—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

DANN & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

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CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it.—Lancet."
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS
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RESTORES THE WEAK,
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
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SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Total funds exceed......£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

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N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

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RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£.	2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	„	109,674
Annual Income	...	„	1,451,086
Assets	...	„	10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		„	26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£	442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

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Indian Lives at European Rates.

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LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..................	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents Madras.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

TWO CERTIFICATED MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS capable of superintending survey work afloat in Bombay Harbour. Only men of high character and competence are invited to apply. Address by letter only:

LOWTHER, KIDD AND CO.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
P. O. Box No. 308,
Bombay.

7 H. P. ADLER 2 seater car, run very little and in splendid order.

2 Cylinders-tyres nearly new hood horn, spares &c. upkeep trifling. Any trial or examination. Rs. 2,000.

Lt.-Colonel ADAMS, R. A. M. C.,
Colaba.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co
OCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
Opp. Government Telegraph Office,
7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST
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Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,
Has TWENTY-ONE YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. C. Gell, M. V. O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

The Unrivalled Killer!
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—
KEATING'S
POWDER
Kills Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription, Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 11- 0
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8 0
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount at payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".
See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion...	...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, FEB. 27.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 13-16	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	94 3-4		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 7-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in London	26 15-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence...	26 13-16	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York	58 1-2		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20·48 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	3 5-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 15-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

Port Said, Feb. 28.

The P. and O. steamer "Persia" has shipped £350,000 Gold for India.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Quiet.
Futures	...Firm.
Manchester	Holders very firm
Total Sales	... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 „
Imports	... 27,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 5·90—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...9 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July
5·68	5·68	5·69	5·70	5·70
+08	+07	+07	+07	+07

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·70	5·66	5·64	5·62
+07	+06	+05	+05

New York official noon call March 10·16; May 10·33

New Orleans 10 a.m. March 10·50; May 10·51.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Two Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 51,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year	... 22,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	... 24,000
„ Exports to Continent	... 26,000
„ Spot Cotton—	...10·45+10

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·14+16; Futures—Month of May 10·31+13 } Advanced on unfavorable weather reports, and on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 10 7-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of March	... 10 55+11
Do. do May	... 10·56+11
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

Tone Dhooties...	Firm and rather dearer.
Tone Shirtings ...	do do
Weft American "54"	... 10 5-8
Weft Egyptian "80"	... 16 1-4
Tone Cloths ...	Very firm but less active
Tone Yarns ...	Market firm.
Weft Egyptian "32"	... 10 7-8
Twist "36"	... 9 3-4
Twist "42"	... 10 7-8
Twist American "60"	... 14 1-2
Twist Egyptian "60"	... 15 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80"	... 20
40s Banner Mill Twist	... 10 1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	... 10 1-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly c i f L'pool	5 1-4
Buyers or Sellers ...	... Nominal
Months ...	... March-April

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... Nominal
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Wheat White Karachi	... 38 3-4—1-4 sellers.
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	... 38 1-4—1-4—Sellers.
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Name of Ports.—London—	
Tone—Quiet.	
Wheat afloat for U. K.	...3,130,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	...37 1-2 unchgd—Sellers.
Do. Month—Jan.—Quiet.	
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ...	— No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales	37 3-8 unchgd—Sellers.
Do Months ...	... Feb

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	...47 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—	...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—H A D—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal.
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports.—	......
Brown Cawnpore	... 42 unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done & Sellers.	
Tone—Steady.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	...65 unchgd
Do. Month—Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Value.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...57 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£ 6-13-6 unchgd—Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet but Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... — 14 2-3—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ...4 7—1-2 Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Quiet

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 75+1-2
Yellow Metal ...	d 6 9-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ...	£ 64 1-4+3-16

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	... 19 9 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...	May-Aug.
Tone—Quiet but Steady	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...	... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...	......
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	... 15 11—3-4d.
Months of Shipments	... Mar.
Tone—Quiet—Very little doing and prices lower.	
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...	...21 0 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments	...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Nothing doing.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments	... March. Value
Tone—Firm.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta	14 7 1-2—June—Value
Do.	12 10 1-2—Aug.-Oct—Value
Do.	15 1 1-2—Feb.-Mar—Value
Do.	14 1 1-2—July—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	14 9—June—Value
Do.	13 Aug.-Oct.—Value
Do.	15 3—Feb.-Mar.—Value
Do.	14 3—July—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	15 10 1-2—June—Value.
Do.	14 4 1-2—Aug.-Oct.—Value
Do.	16 10 1-2—Feb.-Mar.—Value
Do.	15 4 1-2—July—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	16—June—Value
Do.	14 6—Aug.-Oct.—Value
Do.	17—Feb.-Mar.—Value
Do.	15 6—July—Value

Tone—Little or no business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [28TH FEB. 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	27	32,338
B B and C I Railway ...	31	38,540

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Little business has been done, and the Banks closed early pending the result of Council Bills allotments to-day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...141 1-4
Shanghai „	...193 1-2
Japan „	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet but steady at 95 15-6 for Cash and the near Settlement and 96 for the second Settlement. During the day there was a heavy decline of about 5-8 in all positions, but at the close there is a slight recovery from the lowest point touched and rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	95 7 0
1st Settlement...	... „	96 7 0
2nd Settlement	... „	95 8 0

BULLION:—

Ready Bar Silver in London closed unchanged at 26 15-16, but for delivery in two months the decline of the previous day was recovered, the rate closing 1-8 higher at 26 13-16. New York was unchanged at 58 1-2. The local market opened quiet but steady at 68 1-8 for ready bars and closes 1-16 higher as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs	23 15 3
Australian „ ...	... „	23 15 3
Sovereigns „ ...	... „	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	... „	68 3 0
„ 1st Settlement	... „	68 3 0
„ 2nd „	... „	68 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A moderate advance is reported in the Home markets. Private telegrams state that the labour difficulties are practically settled without a strike, but this needs confirmation. The local market opened quiet with prices quoted about Rs. 2 higher all round. There was however little or no enquiry for forward delivery.

Owing to the death of Mr. H. Gill, senior partner of Messrs. Gill and Co., the market was entirely closed this afternoon. Most of the offices connected with cotton business were also closed. Mr. Gill was for many years closely associated with the cotton trade of Bombay.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	286	March
Good M G Broach ...	... „	279	„
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	„	289	„
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... „	286	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	... „	282	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„	279	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	... „	266	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... „	256	„
Fine M G Bengal ...	... „	262	„
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	... „	244	„
Good H. G. Westerns ...	... „	279	April-May.
Good M. G. Westerns ...	... „	285	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 17,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.
5·66	5·66	5·67
—02	—02	—02
May-June	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·68	5·68	5·68
—02	—02	—02
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·61	5·62	5·60
—02	—02	—02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 6 0 B.T.
April.-May ...	„ 11 5 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady. We Quote:—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 7 8 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	„ 7 14 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 55 0 0
Mughi ...	„ 54 8 0
Red Jubbalpore ...	„ 52 0 0
Black Kutni ...	„ 47 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	„ 53 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 2 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 34 0 0
Forward ...	„ 7 1 6 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready. ... ... Rs 25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold... ...	... Rs. 43 0 0
Small	... Rs. 40 0 0

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 4 0 B. T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ...	„ 5 3 3 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bombay	1,762 1-2
Bank of India	65 1-2
Eastern Bank	82
Indian Specie	51

MILLS.

David	403 3-4
Kohinoor	725
Manockji Petit	2,422 1-2
New Great Eastern	192 1-2
Standard	1,135

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	149
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	175
Bombay S N Co Ordy ...	272 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17
Tata Hydro E P S Co Ordinary	480

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	520

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	26,134	bales
Wheat	14,129	cwts.
Linseed	11,080	„
Rapeseed	1,186	„
Gingellyseed	6,290	„
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts... ...	11,544	„
Castorseed	7,995	„
Rice	17,512	„
Myrabollams	9,505	„
Cottonseed	21,734	„
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	8,219	„
Joowar	1,859	„
Maize	3,582	„

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 26th February.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 24th Feb. 1912, by Council Bills..............	a £23,879,643
Excess remitted over Estimated amount	£ 6,721,343

a Of this sum £1,983,333 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 28.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1725 cwts oil cakes, Jamshed Oil Mills; 101 cwts dry ginger V. Harridas; 4000 cwts maize, Ralli Bros; 80 cwts wheat bran, Cautts and Co.

Redbridge s—100 bales hemp, Elya Oomersey; 50 bales hemp, G. Virji; 7000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

King Edgar s—1900 cwts cottonseed, L. Pragji; 560 cwts maize, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Redbridge s—2000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts poppyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 840 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Redbridge s—50 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co; 212 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Rinaldo s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2000 cwts linseed J. Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bardistan s—116 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1000 tons manganesore, The Central India Mining Co; 3997 cwts maize Volkart Bros 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Abana s—100 bales hemp, H. Govindji 14 1-2 tons tin clipping Cox Shipping Agency.

FOR HAMBURG.

Woods s—1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Scharzfels s—48 cwts cashewnuts, Ruttonji Jewandas and Co., 41 cwts gum, M. H. Dedashti; 63 cases furniture and 1 case silverware, Berline Aneline Co. 505 cwts myrabollams, J. Nurbheram and Co., 6,000 cwts barley and 4,000 cwts gram, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 300 cwts termeric Ruttonji Jeewandas and Co; 600 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts linseed, and 3118 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Elsa s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Rokeby s—1,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Alga s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIEUME.

Alga s—1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—1,800 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 1,800 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Tosa Maru s—300 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 448 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, M. M. Essabhoy, 500 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tosa Maru s—1,050 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist, M. M. Essabhoy; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co ; 300 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

Delta s—950 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 2,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 638 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Glenlyon s—840 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 500 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 1,200 bales cotton H Goculdas and Co; 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co: 3,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 299 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tosa Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 35 cwts senna leaves, C M Bhesania and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosa Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Glenlyon s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 900 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Tosa Maru s—412 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th February.

97 Musketry—There will be class-firing for No 2 Company at the British Infantry range at Colaba on Saturday next 2nd March.

Firing to commence at 4-30 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

98 Proficiency.—An examination for candidates for proficiency will take place as follows :—

Part I, Infantry (Practical and Written). On the Maidan Colaba at 7-15 a m, on Saturday 16th March.

Part II, Gunnery (Practical and Written). At Mahaluxmi Battery at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday 16th March 1912.

99. Allowances—Members of No. 1 Company who have not yet received their camp allowance can obtain the same at Headquarters, any day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 29th February.

169. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar on 2nd proximo, Entries will be received at the Adjutant's Office until 12 noon on Friday the 1st prox. (entries received after this hour will be charged for at double rate).

Programme can be obtained at Head-Quarters.

Saturday 2nd prox.—Match 13 Cadet marching competition.

Sunday 3rd prox.—Match 1, 200 Yards.

Monday 4th prox.—Match 2, 300 Yards.

Tuesday 5th prox.—Match 3, 500 Yards.

Wednesday 6th prox.—Match 4, 600 Yards.

Thursday 7th prox.—Match 5, 700 Yards.

Friday 8th prox.—Match 6, 800 Yards.

Saturday 9th prox.—Match 8 and 9 (Cadets).

Saturday 9th prox—The Blaney Challenge Cup (Cadets).

Sunday 10th prox—Match 7 (Honorary members).

Sunday 10th prox—Match 12, Tennent Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup

Sunday 10th prox—Match 15, Bayley Coy Challenge Shield.

Match 14 Leslie Challenge Cup and Match 17 Highland Challenge Cup competitions are postponed to a future date.

170 Cadets Competition—It is notified for information that the Drill competition (Cadets) will take place on the parade ground of "M" Coy Indo-British Institution on Monday the 11th prox. at 5 p.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Meeting—There will be a meeting of Officers Commanding all Cos and Cr Sergt of Adult Cos at Head Quarters on Monday 4th prox at 7 p m in connection with the Annual Rifle Meeting.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Feb.		h m	ft. in.	Feb.		h m	ft. in.
F	23	m	1 59	27 9	23	m	8 5	16 8
			2 35 a	28 7			8 4 a	18 10
S	24	m	2 29	27 2	24	m	8 41	16 9
			3 24 a	26 0			8 43 a	20 0
S	25	m	3 2	26 4	25	m	9 25	17 0
			4 25 a	25 5			9 36 a	21 3
M	26	m	3 46	25 6	26	m	10 23	17 4
			5 49 a	25 1			11 19 a	22 3
TU	27	m	4 57	24 8	27	m	11 59	17 6
			7 39 a	25 6				
W	28	m	6 44	24 3	28	m	1 49	21 11
			9 1 a	26 8			1 30 a	17 2
TH	29	m	8 22	24 10	29	m	3 10	20 9
			9 52 a	27 11			2 43 a	16 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb. 23 (Friday)	Sunrise	7h 3m	Sunset	6h 42m
„ 24 (Saturday)	„	7h 3m	„	6h 42m
„ 25 (Sunday)	„	7h 2m	„	6h 43m
„ 26 (Monday)	„	7h 1m	„	6h 43m
„ 27 (Tuesday)	„	7h 1m	„	6h 43m
„ 28 (Wednesday)	„	7h 0m	„	6h 44m
„ 29 (Thursday)	„	6h 59m	„	6h 44m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Feb. 26th, 0h. 56·7m. a m ; Full Moon, March 3rd, 4h. 11·9m, p.m.; Last Quarter, 11th, 1h. 25·6m. a.m.; New Moon, 19th, 3h. 38·7m. a.m. ;

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GILL—On Tuesday February, 27th at his residence, Coltishall, Norfolk, Humphries Gill, Senior Partner of Gill and Co., Bombay. (By cable).

INDIA.

BIRTH.

GOODWIN—February 12, at Fyzabad, the wife of Capt. W. R. P. Goodwin, R. A. M. C., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Y. M. C. A. Anniversary: Addresses by Mr. E. C. Worman and Mr. B. R. Barber at 6-30 p. m. and by Mr. J. N. Farquhar on "The religion of the modern man," at 7 p. m., annual public meeting at 9 p. m., the Hon'ble Sir Henry E. E. Procter presiding.

Annual prize-giving of the Wilson High School, Wilson College Hall, Choupati, 5-30 p. m.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.

H. E. Lady Clarke opens new school and distributes prizes at the Z. B. M. M. Girls' High School, 5-30 p. m.

Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, annual general meeting, 9-15 p. m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a. m. to 8 p. m. (S. T.).

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Too much caution prevents a business man from achieving success."—Henry Clews.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 16th instant, left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

THE P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Macedonia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday the 2nd proximo at 2-39 p.m.

A MILL-HAND'S SUICIDE—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue touching the death of a mill-hand named Gangaram Dhondu, aged about 50. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who had been suffering from asthma, was tired of life. On Tuesday afternoon he was found hanging from a window of his room at Chinchpokli with a piece of "dhotar" tied round his neck. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Maltandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March ....Through Bolts and Bars...Urbach
Overture ......Flotte Bursche..................Suppe
{ a Gavotte ...The Way to the Heart.......Lincke
{ b Two Step ...Moonstruck ....Monckton
Selection ......The Dollar Princess ....Leo Fall
Valse from Battlestudent..Laura ....Millocker
Selection ......Harry Lauder's Songs ......Hume
Characte.
March ......The Uhlan's Call ....Eilenberg

"MAIDANIA."

Crowds on "the Great Gay Road."

"Maidania" which comprises all the popular side-shows of the "Exhibition of Old Bombay" started on a successful career last Saturday night and each evening crowds, taking advantage of the low rate of admission A. 1 with all side attractions at half prices, have visited it. The space behind the Himalayan Railway now re-christened "The Great Gay Road" has been very tastefully laid out with gardens, and the illuminations are even better than in the Old Exhibition. A dancing floor has been erected which will be inaugurated on Saturday night and a Maze, a replica of that which has delighted so many generations at Hampton Court Palace, is already being partonized nightly by hundreds of people.

It is certain that this pleasant rendezvous will be largely visited by the Bombay public affording as it will such a pleasant and cool retreat in the hot weather evenings which will soon be on us.

The Hampton Court Maze was opened last night and many people threaded its bewildering intricacies. It was easy to see by the way in which this copy of a famous English institution caught on with the Bombay public last night, that its attraction which has outlived so many generations at Home is still as strong as ever.

Various kiosks and buildings are springing up in all directions, and by Saturday night the various alterations and additions in "Maidania" will be completed. A large crowd of dancers is expected on that evening. An excellent band will be in attendance and a comfortable buffet in being built, where the public both, dancers, and non-dancers, can obtain refreshment. The charge for admission to the dancing flour is As. 4 for gentleman, ladies being admitted free. At 10-30 sharp a prize of Rs. 15 will be offered for the best set of two couples dancing a Highland Reel.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Traffic at Matharpakhady Road.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna presiding.

Consideration was given to the report of the sub-committee on the letter from Mr. Joseph Baptista regarding the question of widening the road near the Tram Terminus at Matharpakhady, which he pointed out far too for narrow for the present traffic and called for widening without any reference to the fact that tram cars were stationed in the middle of the narrow road.

The Committee in their report stated that they had received a report from the Commissioner in which he stated that a ground floor structure of corrugated iron sheet walls and roof had since been erected on the ground which was required for widening the road near the Tramway Terminus and that the cost of acquiring the structure and the land which was a strip about 16 feet wide and 184 feet long, was estimated at Rs. 15,761. It would therefore be very expensive to acquire the land now built upon and to shift the tramway siding to the land to be acquired. Moreover, it seemed unnecessary to do so as the Tramway Authorities had shifted their stand about 60 feet southwards of the original Terminus, whereby the congestion caused by the cars at the junction of the three roads had been removed. The Tramway Authorities had also arranged to reverse their cars on the single line and then run them up to the double line to wait for the signal to start, instead of keeping the cars on the single line. The arrangement was satisfactory and the Sub-Committee were of opinion that no further action in the matter was necessary.

The Standing Committee adopted the report.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

KUMAR'S JEWELLERY CASE.

Appeal to the High Court Dismissed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal from a decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who convicted Abdulla Khaki Readymoney of disposing of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen and sentenced him to six months' and one day's simple imprisonment.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. H. C. Coyaji, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the crown.

The facts of this case have been previously reported.

Mr. Inverarity, in arguing the appeal, said the prosecution case was that a pair of bracelets was pledged with the Indian Specie Bank, along with other articles of jewellery by the complainant in May 1907. It was alleged that in October, 1907, the accused pledged these bracelets with one Noor Mahomed Kassam as security for a loan of Rs. 5,000. It was alleged that Mr. Chunilal, the manager of the Bank, had stolen these bracelets for some reason, which was not ascertainable, and given them to the accused. He contended that there was no proof that these bracelets were pledged with the Specie Bank. The documentary evidence was very important and that showed that these bracelets could not have been pledged with the Bank. He submitted that the foundation of the prosecution failed, if they failed to prove that the bracelets were pledged with the Bank. Counsel also relied on the improbability of a respectable Bank Manager like Mr. Chunilal taking out a pair of bracelets from the Bank's safes and giving that to his client without any reason whatever. To support this contention, he would read to their Lordships the evidence in the case most of which was irrelevant. He first referred to the documentary evidence, to show that these bracelets were never pledged to the Bank. Counsel then dealt with the oral and documentary evidence and said that the complainant was not at all a credible witness. Besides Abdul Hussain, and Craig, the accused partner, had positively sworn that the bracelets, which formed the subject matter of this case, were never pledged with the former or with the Bank. The bracelets, complainant complained of, he said were purchased for Rs. 3,600 on credit and were still unpaid, for and it was improbable that a shrewd money lender like Noor Mahomed would advance Rs. 5,000 on them. He, therfore, submitted that the probabilities of the case were against the truth of the story for the prosecution, and the documentary evidence supported the accused's case.

Mr. Rao, in reply, said that it was not seriously disputed that the pair of bracelets belonged to the complainant. The question was whether this pair of bracelets formed part of the pledge with the Bank. With regard to that the complainant's evidence was that that was so. The Bank Manager had admitted that the complainant was present at the time of the pledge, and that that transaction was not effected by Craig. The complainant had also said that he was present when the list of the articles pledged was made. If he was present at the time of the pledge, his evidence with regard to the bracelets going in the Bank must be accepted as true. In all five pairs of bracelets were deposited with the Bank. In the list of ornaments transferred by the Bank to Saboo Siddick, five pairs were mentioned. One of these the complainant denied as belonging to him from the first.

Mr. Inverarity here pointed out that the complainant had identified five pairs as belonging to him.

Mr. Rao, continuing, said that his case was that the pair disclaimed by the complainant was substituted for the pair of bracelets which formed the subject matter of the charge. His point was that there was some tampering with the property. Ismail Noor Mahomed had sworn that the accused had pledged in his presence the pair of bracelets in this case. The accused had stated that he had pledged a different pair but of that there was no evidence beyond his word, though independent evidence could have been forthcoming if that was so. If the complainant's evidence was accepted, then there was no dispute with regard to the pledge of the bracelets with the Bank. Craig's evidence was not believed by the Magistrate. Mr. Rao submitted that the accused in collusion with the Bank manager had got hold of this pair, though there could be no direct evidence of the conspiracy. The object was to make a profit out of the transaction as they thought the complainant would not return from England so soon. If the complainant was believed with regard to the deposit with the Bank, then that pair remained unaccounted for.

Mr. Inverarity, in his rejoinder, said none of the suggestions made by Mr. Rao were supported by the evidence but on the contrary were contradicted. They had the fact that every item was accounted for, rather there was an addition of a pair of bracelets.

Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering his judgment, said that the finding that the bracelets in the case were the property of the complainant was not seriously assailed before them. Starting with that fact, the next question was whether they formed part of the jewellery originally pledged with Abdul Hussain and afterwards transferred to the Indian Specie Bank. The complainant's deposition was clear on the point, but had it stood by itself, there would have been a serious difficulty in accepting it and their Lordships had, therefore, to look at the surrounding circumstances. In the list of jewellery transferred to Sabu Siddick, there was one more pair of bracelets in addition to the five pairs in the other lists. That appeared by way of an interpellation in the hands of Craig. Now, according to the evidence of Chunilal, the accused had taken a very active part in this transfer and there was no doubt that he had been acting in concert with Craig. Then they had the evidence of Ismail Noor Mahomed that these very bracelets were pledged by the accused to witness' father. The accused had admitted a pledge transaction, but he denied this particular one. It was, however, clear that the accused had something to do with these bracelets. From all this a legitimate inference could be drawn that there had been tampering with the articles pledged in the Bank on the part of some persons, and that the accused was one of them. The magistrate had arrived at a right conclusion and the conviction, and sentence must, therefore, be confirmed.

Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered a concurring judgment and said that the Magistrate's judgment was very careful and convincing.

The appeal was, accordingly, dismissed.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an application for revision made by Mr. D. B. Binning, on behalf of Prubhudass Khusaldass, a druggist, who was convicted of dishonestly receiving stolen property, and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, third Presidency Magistrate.

The accused, it appeared, received stolen goods of Messrs Kemp and Company at very reduced rates. Their Lordships rejected the application.

POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE AGAINST A CAPTAIN.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Captain Alfred Newby, master of the s.s. "Mohammadi," with wrongfully confining Haji Hassam Haji Ebrahim and five other pilgrims, while the ship was on her voyage from Jeddah to Bombay. The case for the prosecution was, that on the 21st instant, tickets were taken away from the pilgrims, who were afterwards locked up. The accused said he wanted time to engage counsel and to file a complaint against the six men for being stowaways. The case was adjourned.

Concession rates for grass have been sanctioned from Tinaighat station on the M. and S. M. Railway to all stations in the Belgaum district.

A POPULAR MANAGER.

Farewell Ceremony at "Bombay Gazette" Offices.

The employees of the "Bombay Gazette" Offices assembled yesterday afternoon in the manager's room for an interesting ceremony, at which they made a presentation and bade farewell to the retiring manager, Mr. Framji C. Mehta. Mr. Mehta has held the post of manager in this office for two years and a half, and it is to the regret not only of the proprietors, but to all those who have so happily worked with and under him during that period, that he is now compelled by his ill-health to seek rest in retirement. All the heads of the various departments were present on this occasion, when he was presented with an address and with a silver epergne, and numerous expressions were given of the regret which his departure from the office occasions.

Mr. G. C. Plinston, the Editor, occupied the chair, and spoke of the pleasant relations which had always existed between himself and Mr. Mehta. He added that it was a matter of great regret to all who had been associated with him, to learn that on the advice of his medical attendants he had no choice but to relinquish active responsibilities. In losing Mr. Framji, they had, however, one consolation that he was being succeeded by a gentleman who was a thoroughly capable and experienced manager. He (the speaker) for himself and for the whole staff sincerely wished Mr. Mehta renewed health and continued prosperity for a long time to come.

Mr. Plinston then presented the epergne and the address. The latter which was read by Mr. Kuppaswamy was as follows :—

"To Framji Cowasji Mehta, Esqr., General Manager, 'The Bombay Gazette,' Ltd.

Sir,—We meet you here on the eve of your departure from amongst us in order to express the regret we feel on the severance of your connection with the 'Bombay Gazette.'

During the short period of thirty months, in which you have been with us, you have been kind and courteous, and it was a pleasure to us to work with and serve under you.

We lose you, however, as your ill-health does not permit you further to bear the load of your responsible duties. The calm and repose which you will now enjoy, will, we trust, enable you to recuperate your health, and to discharge your duties more usefully and vigorously in whatever sphere of life you may be placed.

In conclusion, we beg to offer you this small souvenir and our best wishes and blessings."

Mr. Robert Hill, the new manager, said that on leaving England he understood that he would have the pleasure of Mr. Metha's company and help in the office for six months at least, but he was sorry to find that his ill-health compelled him to leave so early. Mr. Mehta had always been a helper and sincere friend to the men below him and they would all unite that afternoon in expressing their sincere regret at losing such a large-hearted and generous superior.

Mr. G. A. Kuppuswamy Nayagar, Superintendent, Job Department, said: Sir,—The occasion is one when I can for the last time take the opportunity of thanking Mr. Mehta on behalf of the large number of men who worked under him for his kindness and the help he extended to them. His tenderness of heart can well be imagined when I tell you that he provided drugs, mixtures and patent medicines at his own expense whenever a man, however humble a position he occupied in this large establishment, was found suffering from any kind of illness. During the fever season a large number including myself, came to him every hour of the day asking for "Tapka Dawa" (fever remedy) and kind-hearted as he is known to be not only did he give the mixture preparing it himself, but also gave sugar, starch, sago, tea and in some cases milk to the poor suffering men. In cases of accidents he dressed the wound every day and bandaged the injured part like a kind and merciful nurse. On the eve of his severing connection from us he with his usual good heart gave us a parting souvenir which we all appreciate, and pray for his long life, health, which he most needs and increased prosperity. God bless him.

MR. MEHTA'S REPLY.

Mr. Framjee Mehta replied:—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am at a loss to express my thanks in adequate terms for the kind words that have been said about me in the address. Parting always brings sorrow, but in my case this all the greater, because the whole of the "Bombay Gazette" staff has been so good and obliging and ever so ready to co-operate with me towards successfully managing this concern, that I do not think I can ever forget this short but eventful part of my Press career. When I joined the "Bombay Gazette," I thought that it was only for the time being, but the uniform courtesy and zeal displayed by all around me induced me to work on till I found that without great imminent danger to my life, I could not carry on the heavy burden of managing so big a concern. I am, therefore, obliged to yield to medical advice and retire from this office. I am sure, however, I shall always remember with great pleasure the kindly relations that all throughout have subsisted between my sincere and esteemed friend, Mr. Plinston, and myself. The language of sincerity is ever brief. I do not wish to dwell at length on the valuable help and advice of this valued friend of mine. Suffice it to say that whatever little I may have been able to achieve was in great measure due to him. I cannot also let go this opportunity of saying how gratified I felt all along at the whole staff doing their duty in a most single-minded way and particularly my able assistants, Messrs. Kuppuswamy, Augusto and De Mello. I must congratulate you on being able to secure a very capable manager in Mr. Hill. During the few days that we have worked together, I have been convinced he is quite up-to-date in his ideas, and what is most essential, he is very hard-working and conscientious.

I conclude by once more thanking you most heartily for the honour you have done me and for the very pretty souvenir you have presented me with to-day. I shall ever hereafter cherish the pleasant recollections of my brief career in your midst, and I sincerely reciprocate your good wishes and blessings.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Regulations for the B. A. Examination.

The Senate of the University of Bombay will, at a meeting to be held to-morrow, consider the following resolution passed by the Faculty of Engineering :—"That students who intend to study for the B. E. (Civil), B. E. (Mechanical) and B. E. (Electrical) degrees, shall be allowed to proceed from the first year of an Arts College course to an engineering college without any University examination, if the Principal of the Arts College is satisfied that the work appointed for the first year after Matriculation has been satisfactorily carried out."

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan will move, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the revised regulations for the B. A. Examination be approved and adopted.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta will move an amendment making English History a compulsory instead of an optional subject in the B. A. course.

ALLEGED THEFT AT EXHIBITION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged three Europeans named Heath, Darling and Smith, with the theft of a quantity of clocks, watches and other articles from Stall No. 86 at the Exhibition of Old Bombay. The case for the prosecution was that Heath was a deserter from H. M. S. Perseus and he made the acquaintance of the other two accused, who were employed at the Exhibition. The police searched the accused's room at Parel, when the missing property was found. The further hearing was adjourned.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 85 years.

A Family Medicine Without Alcohol

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a tonic and alterative, free from alcohol. What is a "tonic"? A medicine that imparts strength or tone; a medicine that builds up, gives vigor and power. What is an "alterative"? A medicine that alters or changes unhealthy action to healthy action. Ayer's Sarsaparilla does all this without stimulation. Ask your doctor if a family medicine, like Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is not vastly better without alcohol than with it.

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A strong vigorous nervous system means health, strength and ability to endure hardship and also to enjoy the full pleasure of life.

The man with healthy nerves accomplished greater tasks with less fatigue. He has a clear eye, an active brain and a sound body. He is enabled to think better and work faster. He has energy. With healthy nerves he can overcome the hardest competition, be successful and gain wealth.

The woman with healthy nerves is never listless, weak or hopeless, she is not irritable, she never suffers from hysteria, she has a reserved surplus of endurance. Healthy nerves will prevent the sleepless mother, although worn with care and nursing, from a "break down" caused by her double or treble duty.

All men and women who suffer from these forms of nervousness—known as Neurasthenia—who have "gone to pieces," who lack energy, who have insomnia, who have succumbed to nervous prostation on nervous exhaustion, either mental or physical, whose condition is one of irritably weakness, will find ready relief and cure in the peculiar properties of

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These wonderful remedies contain no mercury or other injurious drug. They act like magic. The bright eye, the elastic step., the clear and active brain, the courage and strength and comfort they impart are noted almost from the first day they are taken.

One box of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls will do a great deal of good, the full course treatment of six boxes are guaranteed to make a permanent cure, Rs. 2-0-0 per box of 40 pills. Six boxes for Rs. 10-8-0, V. P. charges extra. Insist on getting Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of Sole Proprietors :

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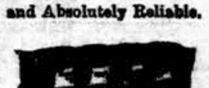

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Ismaila, 3381 tons, Captain J. K. Rose, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Angus, 2320 tons, Captain J. B. Dakers, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Barbarigo, 2748 tons, Captain A. Giacopello, arrived here yesterday from Venice, Jan. 26, with a general cargo and 22 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Verawa, 2176 tons, Captain E. G. Tipper, arrived here on Tuesday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Shirala 3,399 tons, Captain F. R. Gun-Cunningham, arrived here yesterday from Mauritius, Jan. 12, with a cargo of sugar and 66 passengers.

The steamer Glinlyon, 26,521 tons, Captain T. R. Sloane arrived here yesterday from Aden, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived here yesterday from Karachi and with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Coy's. steamer Devanha 4785 tons, Captain W. R. F. Hukey, sailed yesterday for Shanghai, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Wooda, 2459 tons, Captain St. Saunder, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The B. and P. S. N. Coy's steamer Budrie 1613 tons, Captain A. Fisher, sailed yesterday for Coconada, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Coy's steamer Nawab, 2041 tons Captain H. E. Kass, sailed yesterday for Coconada, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon. will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c.. with a general cargo and passengers.

Stream

Babarigo	2748	Giacopello	Venice	S N Co
Angus	4340	Dakers		
Ismaila	3381	Rose	Calcutta	M M & Co
Linga	957	Rothwell		M M & Co
Glenlyon	2654	Sloane	Kolate	T M & Co
Shirala	3399	Gun...Cminiuglar		M M & Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 28.

Albana	2709	Wilson		Graham & Co
Budrie	9620	Fisher		H S N Co
Baron Balfour	2552	Symonds		K Nixon & Co
Beswada	3270	Kelner	Calcutta...29-2	M M & Co
Castlemoor	2403	Angus		
Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai...13-3	P & O Co
Dumra	762	Morrison		M M & Co
Fitzclarence	2889	Newton		F Jewandas
Gallia	555	Wratt	repairing	J Mackintosh & Co
Itinda	3398	Kennedy		M M & Co
Kuala	360	McLarin		K N & Co
Koweit	2336	Coates		H S N Co
Lawada	2124	Lane	Calcutta	M M & Co
Nonrel-Bahr	212	Nacoda		
Newenfels	3542	Heckel		W & A G & Co
Patrick Steamer		Townsend		Telegrap Str
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean		Shah S N Co
Semiramis	763	Chissell		Yacht
Tyneside	735	Thomson		Arab S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hartland	3049	Andrews	Antwerp	29-2	W & A G & Co
B Rinaldo	2792	Chilton	Hull	5-3	J F & Co
C&R Moorgate	3433	Lewis	Antwerp	16-2	T M & Co W & A G & Co
D&E Kanzler	1665	Coltsan	Durban	16-2	A Strandes & Co
D&E Markgraf	2325	Thle	Daraslam	6-3	A S & Co
F Gerd	751	Andreasen	Bangkok	29-2	F F C & Co
G Moshtari	1107	LeMiere	Busreh	29-2	Bo & P S N Co
H Mohommadi	1257	Newby	Jeddah		Bo & P S N Co
K Tosa Maru	3610	Satow			N Y Kaisha
M Arcadia	3573	Barcham	London		P & O Co
N Wearbridge	2601	Smith	Baltimore	8-3	R A Willis
O Elsa	2304	Worsoe	M'bro	29-2	W& A G & Co
P Sohanzfels	3386	Strycker			W & A G & Co
Q Virawa	3360	Gipper	N F	N F	M M & Co
Netravati	699	Takara	Mangalore		
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Bardiston	2500	Davies	Antwerp	29-2	M M & Co
4 Cheltonian	2761	Jones	Kobe	28-2	T M & Co
5 Rokeby	2455	Hood	Garston	2-3	Graham & Co
6 King Edgar	2433	Brooks			W & A G & Co
7 Semiramis	3399	Billafer			A L S N Co
8 Redbridge	2443	Vasen	Dunkirk	9-3	J M & Co
9 Romanby	2327	Jones			W & A G & Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	9-3	P & O Co
14 Dwarka	759	Morrison	Eusreh	29-2	M M & Co
16 Alga	1757	Serola	Trieste		A L S N Co
Offside					
Hoosinee	393	D'Lorne			Bo & P S N Co
H W P D					
Indravati	513	Esmail	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	443	Ebram	Mangalore	26-2	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohomed	Bhownagar	28-2	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
27	Virawa	Tipper	Maulmein Feb 9
28	Barbarigo	Giacopello	Venice Jan 26
	Angus	Dakers	Calcutta, Feb 17
	Ismaila	Rose	Calcutta Feb 15
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi Feb 26
	Glinlyon	Sloane	Aden Feb 22
	Shirala	Gun-Cum	Mauritius Jan 12

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Devanha	Hickey	Shanghai &c
	Wooda	Saunden	Hamburg
	Budrie	Fisher	Coconada
	Nawab	Kass	Coconada

The steamer Dwarka Moxom for Persian Gulf &c., obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday;

Steamer Macedonia, for London

" Ismaila, for Calcutta.

" Glenlyon, for Kobe, &c.

" Baroda, for Persian Gulf

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, arrived in London on the morning of the 27th.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th February, 1912.

The Church Parade on Sunday next the 3rd proximo will be at 11 a.m., Members should Rendezvous at the Corps Camp at 10-45 punctually.

Dress, Blue, Bandoliers, sword to be slung on the waist belt. Members not in possession of full kit are requested to attend in khaki.

The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:—

Lance Corporals L H Savile, C G Stileman, H D Ash, Robt Carruthers, to be Corporals.

Troopers Reginald Ellis, P H Betallack, Ellis Reid, Lancelot Graham, and A Kirke-Smith to be Lance Corporals to complete establishment.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins).	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do, brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)...	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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NOTICE.

We are requested to say that Mrs. W. C. SYMES' "AT HOME" will take place on WEDNESDAY the 13th March and not on the 11th March as stated on the card of invitation.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 29th Feb, 1912.

THE DIARIES OF STREYNSHAM MASTER.

FOR the Government of India Mr. John Murray has just added to the "Indian Record Series" of publications the Diaries of Streynsham Master, 1675 to 1680, and other contemporary papers which have been edited by Sir Richard Carnac Temple. Master was one of the Commissioners, who, in 1668, on behalf of the Company took over possession of Bombay from King Charles II. and he was one of the Company's finest servants. While editing the manuscript of Thomas Bowrey for the Hakluyt Society, Sir Richard Temple tells us the value of the work of Master and the light he throws on Anglo-Indian life in the seventeenth century was forcibly brought home to him. Therefore Sir Richard undertook to prepare for the press the accounts he had left behind him of his journeys of inspection for the East India Company. The desirability of publishing the autograph remains of Streynsham Master and of thus putting on record some of the works of the greatest figure of the last quarter of the seventeenth century between Oxenden and Pitt is also shown by comments upon him in a book says Sir Richard, naming Mr. P. B. Malabari's "Bombay in the Making," which show, in three notices of Master therein that "the writer has incorrect ideas of the man and his work." In that volume Master is described variously as "a factor named Master," as "one of the persons sent by Oxenden to settle affairs in Bombay on its transfer from the Crown to the East India Company" and again as "one of the men of more or less doubtful character who joined the new (English) Company in 1698." Sir Streynsham Master however was chief representative of the Company in the Bay of Bengal from 1676 to 1681 and was in the service from 1660. For eleven years he was stationed at Surat where he found an opportunity for exercising the great financial ability he undoubtedly possessed and earned the approbation of the Court of Committees by rectifying the confusion that existed in the accounts at Surat, and by devising a system of book-keeping, which was eventually adopted in the Company's factories throughout the country and had a commanding influence on the public accounts of the English in India for a long time afterwards. He settled affairs in other places too, and in 1677 became Second of Council at Fort St. George, subsequently becoming Agent, when he was urged to enhance the prestige of the English among the natives, by administering justice impartially, and seeing that duties and customs were duly and indifferently levied.

Master enjoyed the confidence of the Company for a long time but the Company treated its servants far from well and of his inspections which resulted in the prevention of much irregularity and were conducted in the interests of the Company the Court wrote with astonishing injustice and narrowness. "We have read all over your Consultation Book and considered well of our loss and gain by Agent Master's Progress as we may call it, being attended with such a princely train and charge, and as we would be unwilling not to acknowledge what was well done, so we must reprove what we think was amiss. And to be plain with you, not in that ironical sense you used that word as is before mentioned, but in truth and reality we do think our loss and expense thereby doth much over-balance any advantage we have or may hereafter reap by it. For first, we observe the expense was very great, the retrenchments of change in the several factories are very slight, your orders concerning that being mostly only in general terms and reduced to no kind of certainty. And if you shall say the particulars could not be ascertained, as you do in some of your said orders, sure the annual disbursment might have been stinted within some certain bounds as it is, at Surat and lately at Bombay." Masters resented these remarks as a reflection upon his character and in his papers is a memorandum which runs "The Hon'ble Company do very seldom or rarely take notice of the good services done them, yet the better to convince them of such services I have here kept a brief memorial thereof....I have, as much as I could, avoided sending any great matters home until I am in every respect prepared for my own return because I have observed our Company are very ungrateful and cruel to a man that hath got an estate in their service, although he hath done them a hundred times more service."

Master's recall and dismissal was a striking illustration of what he meant. By the next return of the ships for India the Company dismissed Master requiring him immediately to surrender the place of Agent and Governor—which he accordingly did "the same hour he received the order upon Sunday, the 3rd July 1681, by candle light, four days before the covenanted time of five years was expired,"—a comment which as Sir Richard Temple remarks, shows in its scornful terms the strength of the man, his feeling of superiority over his masters and that sense of injustice under ill-treatment which overshadows resentment. The dismissal of Master had not been achieved without a struggle it appears. On November 19, 1680, upon a long and serious debate his recall was decided on. On the 24th there was another motion on the said order and a long and serious debate after which the question was put to the ballot. The votes were even, twelve for the affirmative and twelve in the negative. On the 2nd December another ballot was taken, the order of dismiss was confirmed and on the 20th Sir Josia Child wrote to Master, "You will probably wonder at the coming of a new agent and more to hear that I was one of them that voted for him, which I assure you was not from any unkindness to you, for I no more intended this change when I wrote last to you than I did the changing of my wife, which no man living hath less reason to desire than myself." The Court thus removed a man whose superior ability they feared and though they ordered that he was to be treated civilly and permitted to remain at Madras a year longer if for his conveniency, their invective against him was unbounded. His going down with so great a train to the Bay had likely to have lost the monsoon for the ships, his taking his whole salary and gratuity in India was, "bare-faced presumption." His settling the chiefship at Kasembazar was "disliked" and when he had been superseded he was denied all claim to respect by the Company for whom he had laboured. He was a strong man, who went his way, head and shoulders above his colleagues and though the old company maligned him the new company elected him one of their directors.

GENERAL TAYLOR OF DELHI. THE death of the famous veteran, General Sir Alexander Taylor, at the advanced age of eighty-six, will revive the memories of the immortal siege of Delhi during the Mutiny in which he played a very essential part which his characteristic self-suppression did not allow to be generally known. But we all know Nicholson's words uttered a little before he was mortally wounded, "I will let all the world know that Alec Taylor took Delhi." Unfortunately Nicholson died at the supreme moment of victory and the world has not generally known that Taylor really took Delhi from the mutineers not a moment too soon. The plan of assault by following which the rebel city was taken, was drawn up and matured by Taylor alone, who was greatly helped by his previous experience ten years ago at the siege of Multan in the second Sikh War. But Baird Smith was the Chief Engineer at the siege under whom he acted, and though that officer was disabled by illness almost throughout that critical period, the main credit of the assault and capture has gone to him in the eyes of most. Taylor never sought to urge his claims and was quite content that the credit of the great success should belong to his official chief. Nicholson, the heroic leader of the assault, who knew everything that was going on at Delhi during the siege, was prevented by death from doing justice to the right man. But General Maunsell who also served throughout that siege, only recently from full knowledge, took up the task and showed that Taylor was the real captor of the Moghul city. We drew attention only a weeks ago to the able arguments of the veteran General, who however wrote without Taylor's consent or knowledge. It is very likely, now that Taylor is dead, that the subject will be discussed again with greater freedom, and more light thrown on Taylor's claim possibly from his own notes. Kaye who notices the words of Nicholson but calls them erroneous, and who is in favour of Baird Smith, still says that "all Smith's projects might have failed if there had been a less active, and a less courageous officer than Alec Taylor at the head of the executive officers of the Engineer Brigade. He was one who thought nothing impossible and all men worked under him with the heartiest goodwill for he inspired and animated all who came in contact with him in battery or in trench. Those who were above him were equally impressed by his noble exertions." With regard to the scheme of assault it is pertinent to remember that Lord Roberts who served in this siege with Taylor says that even before Baird Smith came to join the besiegers at Delhi from Rurki, "the details of the scheme were carefully worked out by Taylor who was acting temporarily as Commanding Engineer," but that General Archdale Wilson the invited commander of the troops at the siege did not carry it out at the time postponing the assault for months till he was finally almost compelled by his lieutenant, like Nicholson who was ready to go to the extremity of proposing the timid leader's supersession.

After the Mutiny during which he served also at the siege and capture of Lucknow, Taylor commanded the Engineers in the Umbeyla Campaign, in 1863, of General Main Chamberlain. There, too, Lord Roberts was with him. Then for some years he was in civil employ as Secretary to the Punjab Government in the Public Works department his engineering knowledge proving very useful in the work of reorganising that Department after the Mutiny. Later he found full scope for his great abilities as an expert in engineering science in the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill where he presided for very many years and from which he retired only at the age of seventy. During his presidentship a separate Forestry School was founded at the College, thereby materially argmenting its usefulness. Students were increased, but the finances of the College suffered owing to the additions to the teaching staff and to the laboratory and lecture-rooms required by the new school. This unsatisfactory financial position caused the Indian Office to look with scant favour upon the College and may with other causes be considered to have contributed to its extinction ten years after Taylor's retirement in 1896.

DISTRICT COUNCILS. MR. GOKHALE'S motion in the Legislative Council, for the formation of District Councils, like his Education Bill unfortunately for him came much too early. Public opinion is not yet ripe for such innovations and the fate of the motion was what we hope and believe will also be the fate of his Bill. Mr. Gokhale's avowed aim, in bringing forward his motion was to bring district administration into closer contact with the people. But his scheme had not been fully thought out and his proposals were crude in the extreme. As Sir Reginald Craddock observed there is no analogy whatever between the work to be done in the Imperial and Provincial Councils and the work done in the Collector's office. The former dealt with large questions of policy which were or should be impersonal and disinterested. The Collector's work is totally different. The Collector is an executive officer. It is not for him to determine policies but to carry them out and he had to apply this policy to concrete cases at different times. Does any one think for a moment that if a Collector had to deal with a Council meeting once a month the time taken in discussing with them, arguing, recording their decisions and sending up to Government a note saying why they disagreed with them would lead to greater efficiency or to a more expeditions disposal of business? Mr. Gokhale seemed to think that this Council would bring into play the sympathies of the educated class which are now, he said, practically non-existent. Nothing had surprised Sir Richard Craddock and perhaps may others so much during the debate than the omission to mention, which amounted almost to contempt, the Municipalities and District Boards. They said it was time the Collectors might find advisers in these bodies, but they could not be trusted properly to represent the people. No, the representative system is still in its infancy in India.

THE appointment of Mr. C. H. A. Hill to the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay is consequent upon the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Morison, who has for some time past contemplated resigning the service, and merely continued to retain office in deference to the Governor's wishes.

NEXT week Sir Bampfylde Fuller who is now in Calcutta is expected to visit Rangoon.

THE P. and O. s s. "Macedonia," with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m., to-morrow (Friday) the 1st March.

The local Governments are now being consulted regarding the proposed abolition of Inspectors-General of Excise and Forests.

MR. SYED WAZIR HASAN has been elected Honorary Joint Secretary of the All-India Moslem League, vice Moulvi Mahomed Aziz Mirza deceased.

THE *Pioneer* says that it appears likely that only the Legislative and Financial Departments of the Government of India will move down in strength from Simla to Delhi next cold weather.

The labour bulletin of the United Provinces states that, with an abundant harvest in prospect, there is no likelihood of labour being available for recruitment except in Jaunpur and Partabgarh.

THE following press communique is issued:—The Hon'ble Sir John Hewett will not vacate the office of Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces till September 15th next when the Hon'ble Sir James Meston will take over charge.

DURING the time the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick acts as Governor of Madras it is stated that Sir Harold Stuart will be appointed to act as a Member of Council. Mr. A. G. Cardew will act as Chief Secretary and Mr. L. M. Wynch as Revenue Secretary.

THE endowment given by Mr. Justice Karemat Hussain for female education is for Muslim girls. It is understood that the donor has reserved a life interest and certain annuities, but the whole income will ultimately be spent on education.

AN appeal on a point of law on behalf of all the accused in the Ashe murder case, with the exception of the first, second, eighteenth and fourteenth accused, will be heard by a full bench of the Madras High Court,

THE Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer on Tuesday handed over charge of the Madras Advocate Generalship to Mr. C. F. Napier and took his seat as a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras at noon under the usual salute. Mr. J. L. Rosario, High Court Vakil, is appointed Public Prosecutor in place of Mr. Napier.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Lord Haldane's Visit to Berlin.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, FEB. 9.

LORD HALDANE and his brother, Professor Haldane, University Reader in Physiology at Oxford, arrived here early yesterday morning from London, and are staying at the Hotel Bristol. The ostensible object of their visit is the study of German Universities, with a view to the introduction of academic reforms in England. At the same time, it is assumed in well-informed quarters that the British War Minister will not allow the opportunity to pass without making or renewing acquaintance with the leading Ministers of the Empire. What will be the topics of his conversations with them, and what, if any, result they will have on the general international situation, it is, of course impossible to say. If Lord Haldane's journey has any ulterior purpose, he is naturally too good a diplomatist to imperil it by premature disclosures. Among the conjectures as to the visit telegraphed here from England, is one to the effect that the Minister has been entrusted with a special mission to the Emperor. It is, however, stated by those in a position to know that at the present moment no arrangements have been made for Lord Haldane to be received in audience by the German Sovereign, and that none are in contemplation. The duration of the War Minister's stay here appears to be uncertain. Such are the admitted facts. Perhaps it is not unpermissible to infer, from the recent and present inaccessibility and secretiveness of certain official personages here, that something lies behind them. Reacting on the stimulus of London rumours, the German Press is indulging in an orgy of speculation with regard to Lord Haldane's presence here. It is brought into connection with the flying visit paid to London by Sir Edward Goschen, who is already back at his post here; with Sir Edward Grey's and Lord Lansdowne's audiences of King George on Tuesday; and with the Cabinet meeting in London. Nearly every conceivable question which exists or might exist between the two countries has been suggested as the possible ground for the British Ministers' journey. Among these may be mentioned the limitation of armaments, the partition of the Portuguese colonies in Africa, the cession to Germany of Walfisch Bay as a set-off to the changes in the status of the Sultanate of Zanzibar, and the case of Mr. Bertrand Stewart.

A POPULAR FIGURE.

The arrival of the British War Minister was much discussed on the Stock Exchange, but its effect on business is variously estimated. One of the two leading financial papers attributes to its influence the more confident tone which characterised the market this morning, while the other states that it was not generally regarded as legitimate ground for optimism. As a frank Germanophil, ex-student of Gottingen University, and a co-translator of Schopenhauer's great philosophical work, Lord Haldane has long been a popular figure in this country, and public opinion seems to consider him a very fit person to essay the task of removing misunderstandings which exist between the two nations. Those few papers which express an opinion on the various speculations as to the supposed secret object of the visit couple it with the fact that Lord Charles Beresford, on his way back from Russia, lunched with the Emperor, and had as his fellow-guest Admiral Tirpitz and General Heeringen. The Liberal *Vossiche Zeitung* writes:

For both parties an initiation of friendly relationships opens the prospect of positive gain. The English suers for friendship who have appeared in our midst and who may come after them should, therefore, be bidden welcome. They can be sure that they will be received here with respect and sympathy. On the other hand, the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*, the organ of the heavy iron industry, has fears that Lord Haldane's visit may have the effect of reducing the anticipated consumption of armour-plates in this country, and says: The great antagonisms of power in history are generated by the nature of things, and whoever fails to recognise them will suffer for it sooner or later. A Government which, after the experiences of last summer and autumn, allows itself to be hypnotised by such fair pretences would gravely compromise its prestige in all circles with patriotic ideas and political insight. There is only one means to secure our future and even the peace of the world. That is a determined development of our armaments in every respect.

The Pan-German *Post* says: It appears quite impossible that the visits of Lord Charles Beresford and Lord Haldane can be explained otherwise than on politico-military grounds. That they should have any kind of success if they should attempt to influence authoritative German circles in the direction of a reduction of the projected increase of armaments may be regarded as unthinkable. If they should, however, only wish to obtain information as to whether the reports of the comprehensive German measures of armaments really correspond with facts, it is to be hoped that they will not be left in doubt that it is precisely the dangerous policy of England, that threatens peace in the gravest possible manner, which has rendered necessary precautionary measures of defence of that kind.

The *National Zeitung* says: "We learn that the visit of the English War Minister, which undoubtedly has political significance in spite of all denials, has no connection with the question of a liquidation of the Portuguese colonial possessions in Africa. Neither in Berlin nor in London is it considered that the time has come to enter into negotiations with Portugal."

GERMAN NAVAL INCREASE.

It is understood that a change has been made in the proposals for the further expansion of the German fleet, which is in the nature of a compromise between the views of the Admiralty and those of the Imperial Chancellor. Whether this variation has been due to the result of the late elections is not known. It was intended to lay down eighteen Dreadnoughts in the next six years, but it is now proposed to build only fifteen ships. This change has been referred to already as a possibility and it is now understood to have been adopted by the German Government. The new scheme will be as follows: (a) Steps will be taken to lay down during the next six years, three additional battle-cruisers, swift Dreadnoughts, in addition to the twelve ships of the Dreadnought type, twelve protected cruisers, and seventy-two destroyers provided for under present Navy Law, and a larger number of submarines than ever before.

(b) The new bill will also make provision for constituting a new battle squadron of the High Sea Fleet (the Third), with the necessary allied cruisers and torpedo craft, thus adding approximately one-third to the number of vessels now in sea-going commission.

(c) Steps will simultaneously be taken to authorise the raising, year by year, of sufficient officers and men for this new division of the High Sea Fleet, increasing the number of officers and men from 60,805 to about 80,000.

It is understood that the three additional armoured ships will be laid down in alternate years between 1912 and 1917. These new proposals will cause a considerable rise in German naval expenditure.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS ENGLAND.

Sir Edward Goschen has left Berlin for a few days on February 6, and, according to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the Ambassador's departure for London, which took place rather suddendly "is believed by many people in diplomatic circles to be connected with pourparlers that are at present going on, but the nature of which can only be conjectured." That public opinion is in a somewhat confused state here on the question of Anglo-German relationship will be apparent from the following extracts from the Bourse reports of that evening's issues of the two leading financial papers. The *Borsen Zeitung* says:—

"With regard to the removal of the tension still existing between England and Germany, a disturbing factor was seen in the certainly insolent language of the English Press as to the judgment of the Imperial Court in the case against the Englishman Stewart, and it was even rumoured that very serious diplomatic negotiations had already been opened with the English Cabinet respecting this affair."

The *Borsen Courier* says: "In the course of business a better tone asserted itself, as on the ground of the latest speeches and articles of English newspapers and statesmen, hopes in the establishment of satisfactory relationships with England are on the increase."

The Pan-Germanic organ *Die Post* commenting on the statement of a London newspaper that Great Britain would not object to the formation of a German Colonial Empire extending right across Africa, says:

"Should England really show herself determined at last to follow up her many words with deeds, that would, perhaps, afford opportunity for discussion as to the possibility of an understanding on armaments. Naturally such an understanding could never be concluded on the basis of a relationship of naval strength of two to one, which is desired by England, but only on one of two to three."

It is not the first time that an agreement on the latter basis has been advanced in the German Press, and it is not improbable that the idea had some kind of official origin.

The "National Zeitung" denies semi-officially that negotiations for an Anglo-German rapprochement are in progress. It states that the reports to the contrary emanate from England, and have the object of setting the Liberals here against the Army and Navy Bills. The paper adds: "It is stated that it is high time that deeds followed English words."

INACCURATE REPORTS.

Official quarters in Berlin abstain from any expression of opinion with regard to the rumours of important negotiations said to be progressing between Great Britain and Germany. As far as can be ascertained, no negotiations are going on at the present moment, nor have there yet been any. There is, however, a disposition on the part of the authorities of both countries at the present time to avoid utterances which might make the opening of negotiation in future more difficult.

A message, from Vienna, on February 6, stated:—The semi-official *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* declares that the reports of an approaching understanding between Germany and Great Britain are incorrect, and that the highest circles in Germany take the position that speeches, public meetings, and newspaper articles will change nothing in the Anglo-German relations, and that an improvement in them can only come when the British Government makes some positive proposal, of which there is absolutely no visible sign at present.

Die Zeit also views the rumour with considerable scepticism, and thinks, the friendly expressions published in England, are causing at the present moment a certain embarrassment to the German Government. It also remarks that the sudden effervescence of friendship and peace enthusiasm in England is a successful diplomatic pleasantry, but, unfortunately, can change nothing in the bitter seriousness of the actual international relations.

LEIPZIG "SPY" TRIAL.

The statement has been telegraphed here from London, that Mr. Stewart's friends expect that he will be promptly pardoned. It is to be feared that such expectations are based on slender foundations. For Germans, the Reichsgericht (Imperial Court) has spoken and there are no signs whatever that such a step would be popular. On the contrary the attacks on the administration of justice by the Supreme Court of the Empire are very keenly resented. With regard to the British Press criticism of the judgment, it is probably a mistake to assume that the Court was guided wholly by the evidence of the sole witness whom the prosecution was able to produce and who is a Belgian with criminal convictions against him. This man had undoubtedly led Mr. Stewart into a German police trap, having first obtained what money he could from him. In all likelihood the Court knew pretty well what reliance was to be placed on the man's word. If it did not, it was not for want of witnesses to his questionable past. The Court had two facts to go upon—that Mr. Stewart was in relation with this man, and that he admitted asking certain questions, about the German army. It is true that the information he sought was such that almost any newspaper reader in Germany could have given it to him, but this did not avail him, for the reason that the Court did not desire to deal mildly with him. The Public Prosecutor, indeed, asked for a sentence of penal servitude on the ground of the increase in the number of espionage cases. The Court seems to have taken the same view with regard to the sentence of a year's imprisonment in a fortress passed on a German naval officer, Commander Lieutenant Steinbrueck, for losing official documents entrusted to his care. It is stated that the missing documents consisted of secret reports and drawings regarding the second torpedo division, which the officer was personally taking to the torpedo headquarters at Kiel.

ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 27.

The General Officer Commanding Abor Expedition telegraphing from Yambung on February 26th, says that the rain is heavy and almost continuous and that the hills are enveloped in mist. The Dihong has risen about ten feet.

SIMLA, FEB. 28.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor expedition telegraphs from Yambung on February 27th that survey operations are in progress. At Geku and in the neighbourhood of Riga. The weather is fine.

HIS Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur of Palanpur has been suffering from an acute attack of pharyngitis and tonsilitis. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Dr. Street arrived at Palanpur on Monday. The latter has returned by the mail. In consultation with the local State doctors, they have prescribed medicines, as they are of opinion that no operation is required and that the disease is not at all serious.

THE COAL SITUATION.

GLOOMY VIEWS PREVAIL EVERYWHERE.

Miners Adopt an Obstinate Attitude.

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS AT MEDIATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 27.

At 10-15 p. m. the impression was that the outlook in the coal situation was more hopeful. The irreconcilability of a section of the Welsh coal-owners regarding the minimum wage seems to be the main point at issue.

LATER.

The Coal Conference has adjourned until to-morrow. Both sides are maintaining secrecy.

The day was one of incessant conferring and anxious expectation. The owners throughout the afternoon were at the Foreign Office, and the men were at Mr. Asquith's residence, each side continuously deliberating with various members of the Government. Late in the afternoon the Lord Mayor was suddenly summoned to Downing Street, while Sir Hugh Bell crossed from the Foreign Office to Mr. Asquith's residence, presumbably with proposals.

Owing to the expiration of their notices, a further twenty thousand men struck in Derbyshire, ignoring the appeals of their leaders that they would remain until the end of the month. This rebellious attitude is attributed to inflated prices at the pit mouth, in which the miners do not share.

Twelve thousand miners have struck in Nottingham and Westmoreland.

LONDON, Feb 28.

Mr. D. A. Thomas, the protagonist of the Welsh coalowners, in an interview last night regarding the conferences said "Matters remain exactly as they did this morning. Nothing has been done."

Other prominent men on both sides are equally pessimistic, and it is generally considered that a stoppage can hardly now be prevented, whatever the result of the conferences may be. The miners everywhere are now determined to insist on a minimum wage, without any hampering conditions.

The Liberal papers continue to declare that the Government as a last resource will rush through a Bill establishing a minimum wage, and they even suggest that the Government should take over the mines and operate them on a minimum wage.

The *Times* says that the Government submitted no proposals for legislation, either to the owners or the miners yesterday, but they intimated that they had devised a scheme and requested the miners to appoint a committee to consider it. Subsequently certain Ministers and this committee conferred together for three hours, the Government finding it difficult to induce the miners to consider their proposals.

A *Times* correspondent says that undoubtedly South Wales wants to fight, and the workers will hold out longer than is supposed. Even if there be no strike, it will be difficult to keep the pits open, as it has been arranged to divert local shipping to other ports.

The *Times* states that the miners in Durham and Northumberland are in a comparatively good financial position, and are very determined.

The first rioting occurred at Chesterfield yesterday, when miners proceeding to work were pelted with stones and bottles. The disturbance was quickly suppressed by the police.

LATER.

This has been another day of incessant conferences relating to the coal dispute. The Government is doing its utmost to formulate a settlement. There are over hundred thousand men on strike to-night. There have been fears of disturbances in the Midlands and the police have been conveyed by motors to the disaffected districts.

American Strike Feared.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The anthracite miners of Pennsylvania are demanding an eight hour day and a twenty per cent. increase of wages. A strike is feared.

THE COLONIAL SERVICE.

System of Promotion Questioned.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

In the House of Lords, Lord Selborne asked Lord Emmott to explain Mr. Harcourt's statement made in the House of Commons on November 15th, that "A governorship lies quite outside the ordinary course of promotion in the Colonial Service."

Lord Emmott said he was sorry that Mr. Harcourt's words had aroused such a cloud of suspicion. He denied in the most categorical fashion that any change made would be made in the direction of seeking outsiders instead of members of the Colonial Service.

Lord Crewe said that the Colonial Secretary sought outsiders only when no suitable members of the Colonial Service were available. He did not think that those, who had risen step by step, resented the entrance into the service of such men as Sir Percy Girouard, Sir Frederick Lugard and Sir William Manning. He felt certain that future Colonial Secretaries would make members of the Colonial Service understand that good work would be rewarded, and that extra good work had the chance of being rewarded by promotion to the highest offices.

PARTY PATRONAGE.

LONDON Feb. 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna intimated that the Government intended to grant Mr. Bonar Law's motion for a return showing Government appointments without a competitive examination.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Another Attempt at Mediation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Feb. 27.

A communique has been issued stating that France is prepared to join in any collective action of the Powers, with respect to either belligerent, with a view to ending the Turco-Italian war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 28.

The Vali of Beirut reports that in the Italian bombardment, 41 men were killed and 20 wounded on the warships, and 56 killed and 58 wounded among the townspeople.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Fighting took place at Homs throughout yesterday. Italians rushed the heights of Mergheb and remained in possession at the evening when Turks and Arabs retired after suffering heavy losses, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Italian casualties were eleven killed and 82 wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 28.

It is estimated that six or seven thousand persons are affected by the Decree ordering the expulsion of Italians from Palestine. They include many employed on the Baghdad Railway at Aleppo.

SITUATION IN CRETE.

Joint Action to Protect Mahomedans.

CANEA, Feb. 27.

The Powers have presented a Note stating that they are determined to maintain the *status quo*, and to take what measures they deem necessary, if the Cretans persist in sending deputies to the Greek Chamber, dismissing Mussulman employees, and continuing their ill-treatment of Mahomedans. The Note concludes that if the Cretans cannot govern themselves without endangering European peace, the Powers will take action, which will not be in conformity with the wishes of the Cretans.

RIOT IN JAMAICA.

Governor and Aide-de-Camp Assaulted.

KINGSTON, Feb. 27.

Owing to popular dissatisfaction with the tramway fares, rioting broke out last night. The mob attacked some policemen and the jail, and the Governor and his aide-de-camp, in attempting to rescue a party of constables, who had taken refuge in a liquor saloon, were assaulted by rowdies with sticks and stones. They escaped, however, without serious injury.

The Inspector-General read the Riot Act, and the police first charged and then fired a volley, killing one man and fatally wounding another. Thirty others were wounded. The mob fled and order was restored.

CANADA AND BISLEY.

Complaint of New Sighting Regulation.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.

Mr. Hughes, addressing the Dominion Rifle Association, urged that a team of Canadians be sent to Bisley, who would return by the next steamer, if they were not allowed to use the Ross rifle and the Sutherland sight.

Lord Cheylesmore, interviewed in London, said it was absurd to suggest that the new sighting regulations had been designed to handicap the Canadians, who had been given an extension of time to alter the sights of the Ross rifle.

MEXICAN REBELLION.

Capture of Juarez by the Rebels.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The Mexican rebels have captured Juarez, the garrison of which offered no resistance for fear of the interference of the American troops, who were patrolling the frontier, ready to enter Juarez, if El Paso were endangered.

REMARKABLE REPORT.

British Island Annexed by United States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

The *New York Herald's* Washington correspondent states that the cruiser "West Virginia" has annexed Palmyra, an island in the middle of the Pacific, which is claimed by Great Britain.

KHARTUM RAILWAY.

EL OBEID, Feb. 27.

Lord Kitchener, to-day, opened the extension of the Khartum Railway from Khartum to El Obeid, in the presence of sheiks and chief personages. There was a vast gathering.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The death is announced of Sir James Buckingham.

[Sir James Buckingham was the secretary of the Indian Tea Association. Born in 1843, the eldest son of the Rev. J. Buckingham of Devon, he was educated at Blandford Grammar School and at Cheltenham, and as a young man came to India. Taking up tea-planting in Assam he rose to be manager of the Amgoorie Tea Estates and chairman of the Assam branch of the Indian Tea Association. He took a keen interest in volunteering and in 1884 became commandant of the Subhangur Mounted Rifles. In 1890 he undertook the command of the Assam Valley Administrative Battallion, and in 1891 became a Lieut.-Col. of the Assam Valley Mounted Rifles. In 1893-4 and again from 1899 to 1901 he was an additional member of the Viceroy's Council, and was an hon. A. D. C. to the Viceroy from 1895-1898. He received a C. I. E. in 1890, and a Knighthood in 1906. He was married to Loura Amelia, daughter of Surg. Major Collins, I.S.O., in 1880, and had two sons and one daughter.]

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Increase which is due to Aviation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Army estimates show a total increase of £170,000 and 200 men. The increase is due entirely to the growth of aviation. It has been decided to establish immediately a joint Army and Navy aviation school on Salisbury Plain.

The memorandum accompanying the estimates says that recruiting, though not specially brisk, has improved, except for a serious shortage of skilled recruits for Engineers. Consequently it has been necessary to revise the pay of sappers. It is also proposed to introduce a proportion of men of the pioneer class into the Engineer units, whose duties will not require exclusively skilled artificers.

As the enlarged college at Sandhurst fills, the course of two terms will be prolonged to three, and the course at Woolwich from three to four.

The co-operation of the universities with the General Staff is most satisfactory. Over ten per cent. of the officers now entering the Army have university degrees.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The newspapers generally congratulate the Government on including £308,000 in the Army estimates for aviation.

LATE DUKE OF FIFE.

Quiet Funeral at Windsor.

WINDSOR, Feb. 28.

The funeral of the late Duke of Fife took place in St. George's chapel to-day. Their Majesties, the Princess Royal, Prince of Wales and other royalties were present. No uniforms were worn, but everyone was clad in deep mourning. Among those attending were the Foreign Ambassadors, Lord Crewe, Sir Edward Grey and representatives of the public bodies.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Portuguese Gunboat Sinks.

LISBON, Feb. 28.

The gunboat "Faro" collided with a tug and sank off Alvor. Six were drowned including the Commander and the Second Officer. The rest were rescued with difficulty.

INDIAN LADY TEACHERS.

Funds Asked for Training in England.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The *Times* publishes an appeal signed by four Indian ladies on behalf of the Indian Women's Education Association for funds to endow scholarships for the training of Indian Women Teachers in England.

LATIN AMERICA.

Mr. Knox's Mission to the Republics.

PANAMA, Feb. 28.

Mr. Knox, the Secretary of State, who is on a political mission in Central America, has arrived here. In a speech he said it was the purpose of the United States to live in amity with the sister Republics, craving neither sovereignty over nor territory of, Latin America.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Anti-British Boycott at an End.

TEHERAN, Feb. 28.

The anti-British boycott at Shiraz has ceased.

CHINESE IN JAVA.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The Dutch papers are convinced that the Nanking Government has been misinformed regarding the events in Java. They believe that China will eventually be grateful for the protection extended to the Chinese against attacks of their own compatriots who were Macao Chinese of whom eight hundred have been arrested at Sourabaya without resistance. Business is being resumed.

NEW REGIME IN CHINA.

PEAKING, Feb. 28.

Republican delegates have arrived to open negotiations with reference to the constitution, the composition of a coalition Government and the location of the capital.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The weather was warm and the sky overcast when the fifth test match was resumed to-day before a fair attendance. The wicket was slow and easy. The remaining English wicket fell when further five runs had been scored and the innings closed for 214. Hordern took five wickets for 66 runs.

Australia going in a second time had scored 193 for three wickets at the close of play, trumper making 59 and Minnett 49 not out. Stumps were drawn early owing to bad light. The match will be continued to-morrow.

SYDNEY, Feb. 28.

Smith will take place of Hill in the Triangular contest.

NYASALAND RAILWAY.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Harcourt announced that Portugal had agreed to the Beira-Nyasaland Railway.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, Feb. 28.

The P. and O. s.s. "Persia" has shipped £350,000 of gold for India.

UPPER INDIA COMMERCE.

Annual General Meeting of Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 28,

The annual general meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. W. G. Bevis, President of the Chamber, presiding.

Mr. Bevis made a long speech in which he referred to the Royal Visit and administrative changes in the following terms:—"The year 1911 has been notable for an event of far-reaching importance to future welfare of the country, namely the presence of the British Sovereign on Indian soil. Their Majesties' progress through India has been marked by unparalleled, popular enthusiasm, unmarred by any sign of the spirit of discontent which has been so identified with Indian politics in recent years, and it is not too much to hope that Their Majesties' visit has inaugurated an era of unity and contentment which will take more than the machinations of self-seeking politicians to disturb.

Public contentment, is essential to the nation's success in commerce, and if India will only take to heart the lessons of Their Majesties' mission, she will, I feel sure move steadily forward in the path of industrial development. Great administrative changes are about to take place and it is too much to expect that these can be brought about without some injury to certain sections of the community. With regard to the removal of the headquarters of the Government to Delhi, however, with which we are somewhat directly concerned, there can be no question that, situated at Calcutta, the Supreme Government has gradually, as the years rolled on, allowed the interests of India as a whole to become subordinated to those of the seaport town and the presidency of Bengal.

Sir A. Fraser said that there was no place in India more out of touch with Indian sentiment than Calcutta. The present metropolis has interests and views and aspirations of its own which interests are frequently at variance with the commercial and industrial requirements of the United Provinces, Regarding the removal of the Department of Commerce and Industry to the new Capital, on which point Calcutta is naturally very much incensed, I think this charge is likely to be decidedly to our advantage, and the department will be in a position to deal more impartially with railway and other questions of much importance to the commercial world of the whole of India."

ENGLISH LABOUR UNREST.

After referring to the outbreaks of discord between capital and labour in England, which the speaker remarked was due to the unpliable attitude of the labour leaders. The speaker brought up the question of wages and the relation between capital and labour, and said that the conditions of things in England must make every employer in India thankful, that so far he had not had to face similar troubles which should act as a spur to urge him to use every means in his power to keep the labouring classes as contented as possible.

The speaker dwelt at some length on problems connected with the sugar industry, currency questions, cotton cultivation and the Factory Act. He regretted that the Government of India did not see their way to adopt suggestions that this and the Punjab Chambers should either jointly or alternately be allowed a seat on the Imperial Legislation Council, but mentioned that the Chamber had again submitted their case to the Government, as the matter was of the utmost importance to them.

SIR JOHN HEWETT.

After referring in eulogistic terms to the services rendered to the United Provinces by Sir John Hewett he said:—"In addition to his great administrative capabilities, Sir John Hewett possesses a rare aptitude for business, and we see this made manifest in the eagerness with which he set himself to inaugurate a new era of commercial and industrial development." The speaker referred to the organisation of the Industrial Conference at Naini Tal in 1907, the Allahabad agricultural and industrial Exhibition, the progress of commercial and technical education, the establishment of weaving schools and schools of carpentry and designs at Bareilly and Lucknow respectively, the industrial school at Cawnpore and Gorakhpore and lastly the Technological Institute and Agricultural College at Cawnpore. Mr. Bevis concluded:—"With such a record of good work, it is, therefore, hard to think that Sir John Hewett's term of office is soon to cease and that the inevitable hour when we shall have to say good-bye is drawing near. I feel sure that all members of the Chamber will regret with me that long before we meet again these United Provinces will have lost the benefit of his ripe experience and mature judgment."

Mr. Bevis then referred to the services rendered by Mr. A. S. Silver, Vice-President of the Chamber, who carried on the work of President with great ability during his absence in England and regretted that Mr. Silver in consequence of press of work was not offering himself for service on the committee that year. The President also referred to obligations of the Chamber to Messrs Shakespear and Pickford, Secretaries. The new Committee for 1912 consists of Hon'ble Mr. G. Bevis, President, Mr. S.M. Johnson, Vice-President, and Messrs A. A. Black, H. H. Hunter, B. B. R. Biscoe, J. B. Sunderland and Lala Bishamber Nath, members and the present secretaries.

The President referred to the sudden death two days previous of Mr. H. H. Hunter, District Traffic Manager, E. I. R., who had served on successive Committees of the Chamber and whose sound judgment and exceptional grasp of railway matters we e of great value to the Committee and whose work for the Chamber would long be remembered.

Sir Alexander McRobert proposed a vote of thanks to the President and the retiring committee which was carried with acclamation.

INVESTITURE IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Feb. 27.

At a garden party given by the Lieut.-Governor at Government House this afternoon, His Honour conferred honours and decorations upon a number of recipients, amongst whom were Mr. A.E. English, who was presented with the badge of Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Mr. J. E. Dubern with K. I. H. Medal, Mr. A. E. Mann, Assistant Engineer, Rangoon Municipality, with the second class Albert Medal for conspicuous gallantry displayed in rescuing a Singalese servant who had fallen from a steamer in Rangoon river on the 25th February, 1911. Certificates and gold watches were presented to A. L. D'Castro, Jailor, and A. R. A. Graham, Steward-General, in recognition of long and meritorious services to the Government.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge dined with Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins yesterdaay.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

Thoughts by a Native Thinker.

SYMPATHY AT ITS BEST. SIR George Clarke, as Chancellor of the University of Bombay, and Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, as Vice-Chancellor, were at their best in their Convocation addresses. They were weighty, well-reasoned and inspiring, embodying the mature wisdom and practical experience of earnest and sincere souls, who furnished in their own life and conduct an illustration of the principles and ideals which they sought to inculcate in their youthful audience. The Chancellor did not soar so high as the Vice-Chancellor, nor was his address so elaborate or ambitions as that of Sir Narayen. But it was significant and suggestive as containing the advice and opinion of one who took a deep and enthusiastic interest in all branches of education almost from the commencement of his period of office, and who having noted its defects and limitations, set about his own way to remedy them. In token of the assurance he gave of his sympathy and sincerity, he observed, "The difference between East and West is capable of exaggeration. We cannot divest ourselves of influences, of which the sources stretch back into the distant past; but in all of us there is something which defies such influences, and enables the East and West to meet on equal terms of common effort and mutual understanding. Sympathy, using the word in its highest sense, is independent of race and colour." This sympathy arises from a higher and nobler feeling than what suffices for social intercourse and for the amenities and genial banalities of society. A man may be brusque or reserved in his manners, and yet he may have, in full measure, the higher form of sympathy, meaning a right understanding of the character and constitution of the people around him; fair and righteous dealing, as well as forbearance and tolerance in his relations with them: inborn civility, and no trace of arrogance or vulgar pride. Such an Englishman there may be, and yet, quite consistently with his lofty character, he may not like the Indian to enter the portals of his own club. Conversely, we may find an Englishman, who outwardly, is very genial and sociable, and may be totally wanting nevertheless, in the higher attributes of sympathy, and therefore, not truly sympathetic. This quality was exhibited in its perfection by our Sovereign when he came amongst us, and he has carried it away as a cherished heritage from India. In this sense, the Englishman and the Indian meet on the common ground of humanity. In this sense, sympathy is independent of race and colour, because it is the result of qualities which have nothing to do with the prejudics and dislike which spring from these adventitious causes As Sir Narayen finely observed, on this common ground "spirit must join and speak unto spirit. It is the literature, the philosophy, the religion, and the highest that is achieved by both in the world of thought and action that, more than anything else, can make England and India find each other day by day, and recognize the spirit of unity that binds them amidst the dins and noises of the restless life of the age"

DEMORALIZING DIFFERENCES. Such an union is the highest aim of a University. It trains the mind to wisdom, and brings the social virtues to an advanced stage of development. This done, it will make for peace and concord, which was about the last prayers of His Majesty the King before he left for home; which, in various ways, has been commended of late to public notice by Sir George Clarke; and on which Sir Narayen has dilated in his speech with great earnestness and eloquence. Referring to the differences existing at present, Sir George said, "In India one can find a closer affinity between individuals belonging to the Eastern and Western peoples than exists between sections of either." The remark has a deeper meaning than that which may be supposed to lie on the surface. The average Maratha may have greater affinity with the average European than with the average Brahman. We are torn and perplexed, divided and demoralized by differences of caste and race and creed, those of caste being the most deeply rooted in the heart. Unless I am grievously mistaken, the agitation against the establishment of a new University at Dacca has been influenced, to a considerable extent, by race feeling. The Bengalis view it with alarm, chiefly because it is likely to promote the educational welfare of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal. They went in a deputation before the Viceroy, affirming that having restored the union of the two Bengals, the projected measure was "in the nature of an internal partition," Surely they will not accuse the Government of a deep design to nullify the effect in some respects, of the reversal of the partition which they had announced through the mouth of our Sovereign. It is inconceivable that another University should make for strife and disunion, while the highest purpose of all Universities is union. Every Indian should rejoice over the addition of a University in this country as one more powerful agency for the diffusion of knowledge. The Dacca University need not conflict with the older institution of Calcutta, as is apprehended by the deputation, nor can it reduce its prestige and position. It will rather reduce the congestion at the Calcutta University, and will alleviate, to a certain extent, the crying evil of the unclean and unwholesome environments of students residing in Calcutta. It ought to be rather taken as a compliment to Bengal that the first teaching and residential University in India is founded in that province. Instead of rejoicing over it, the Bengalis are alarmed and indignant, and for once, their protest has been endorsed and upheld by some of the Anglo-Indian newspapers of Calcutta. Here Babu Surendranath and "the Statesman" are at one. Necessity makes strange bed-follows! I fancy that Lord Hardinge must also have felt some suspicion as to the inner motive of the agitation against the spread of knowledge in East Bengal, as that is what it comes to. He concluded his reply to the deputation with a solemn exhortation, impressing upon them "the greatness of the work in which we are called on to cooperate;" and he added, "I am hopeful that the large issues of educational policies, on which the future of India so greatly depends, will be viewd with a wide outlook, and apart from personal or political interests; and in asking for your help and co-operation in this great task, I feel sure that my appeal will not be in vain.

COMMERCIALISM: MATERIALISM. Sir Narayen also in his Convocation address, stood up for a wide outlook and the elimination of personal and political interests. Once more he spoke regretfully of "sectarian movements, a rising conflict of creeds and caste conferences. We have talked and hoped for nationality, and the result is narrowness." So all our talk from the Congress platform vanishes into thin air, leaving each community to its own shifts and devices for its own advancement, above that of the rest. As a Hindu, Sir Narayen is endowed, in great measure, with the spiritual inheritence of his race. He waxed eloquent on the value of spiritual culture, and recoiled from the gross materialism and selfish commercialism of the age. He dwelt upon the cultivation of the artistic faculty for the discrimination of the true from the false, the real and essential from the petty and trivial and base. He exhorted the students to abjure the sins and follies and frivolities of the times, labouring always for "a clear vision of the truth, a due conception of the intenses trinity of the complex forces of the whole life arround us" He is not enamoured of some phases of the civilization of the West: It has arrived, he said, at the stage at which it finds itself in the grasp of the three Fates—Wealth and War and Waste. The commercial spirit has grown into a Frankenstein. Indeed, the restlessness, rush and tumult of life, as witnessed in the large cities of Europe and America, are most amazing and bewildering, and also rather saddening and depressing. Mathew Arnold spoke of the passionate, almost blood-thirsty, clinging of the British middle class to life. The ferocity with which men are engaged in the pursuit of wealth in the West is even more passionate and blood-thirsty. The man who has the happiness to have a measure of the artistic and poetic temperament will ask himself whether all the mad tumult and incessant worry is worth all the gain in gold. We read occassionally of millionaires, who having become the slaves of their one absorbing passion, have sacrified their higher nature to it, have ruined their health, and have deprived themselves of the capacity for enjoying the gladness and beauties of the world around us. Last summer, the newspapers contained doleful accounts of an American Crœsus who having made a hopeless wreck of mind and body in the strenuous pursuit of wealth, had come at last to England in a hopeless search for health. Poor, pitiful, creature!

VANITY. Vanity and flunkeyism seem to be keeping pace with the increase of wealth and luxury, and society newspapers are fostering and pandering to these infirmities. Reuter wired, the other day, that the projected visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to New York had set American society in a flutter of agitation and excitement. He told us there was an agony of curiosity among its members as to the persons who would be so fortunate as to be invited to the garden party to be held in their honour, and they were troubled by feverish anxiety lest they should be left out, and should have the mortification to find their dear neighbour invited to the function. This vanity, with the subsidiary failings ministering to it, prevades society in Europe and America. Democratic America bends her knees to the titled nobility of England. Her heiresses are proud to win English Lords with their charms and the mightier potency of their purse. We here, are certainly not free from this world-wide infirmity. Only that it is limited by our comparatively slender means, and by the absence of some of the conditions favourable to it which exist in Europe.

DION.

FATAL BOILER ACCIDENT.

Chief Engineer Killed by Bursting Cylinder.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Feb. 28.

There was a sad accident in the Port Trust workshop at Manora yesterday. A machine which has lately been brought out from England was being examined and the chief and fourth engineers of s. s. "Cassano" were with Mr. Fraser, the Foreman of the Port Trust workshop, at the time when a cylinder burst and struck the Chief Engineer resulting in instantaneous death. The other two were fortunate enough to escape, but not without sustaining a severe shock.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tour Interrupted by Car Breaking Down.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

H. E. the Governor and suite left Madras early this morning on tour by motor-car, which unfortunately broke down near Pallavaram and delayed the journey for some time, the party not getting into Chingleput till noon. The public reception there had to be cancelled as a result.

His Excellency the Governor after breakfast at the District Judge's residence at Chingleput where he is a guest with his staff motored to the Reformatory.

ISLAMISM IN JAPAN.

Punjab Mahomedans' Attempt at Proselytism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

A meeting of the Mahomedans of Lahore was held on the 26th instant, under the presidency of Mr. Fazal Hussain, M. A., Bar.-at-Law, at which it was resolved to send a strong deputation of the Punjab Moslems to Japan headed by Dr. Iqbal, M.A., LL.D., Barrister, sometime Professor of Philosophy in the Government College, Lahore, with a view to Mahomedanise Japan, and remain there two months to study the situation. It further resolved to collect two lakhs within one year for the local Anjuman-Himayat-Islam.

INDIAN SHIPPING SALE.

British India Company Buys up Another Line.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

The *Statesman* announces that Messrs. Apcar and Co., the owners of the line of steamers, which runs between Calcutta, the Straits Settlements, Honkong, China and Japan have sold their steamers and the goodwill of their shipping business to the British India Steam Navigation Company. Commencing with the "Japan" now loading, the Apcar line wlll pass to the flag of the British India.

MALARIA IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

Captain J. H. Horne, I. M. S. has been appointed Special Officer for the investigation of Malaria in the Madras Presidency for 3 years with effect from 15th instant.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

India's System of Prison Treatment.

POLICE METHODS DISCUSSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

The meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was continued this morning. Sir Fleetwood Wilson presided.

Sir Reginald Craddock presented the Select Committee's report on the Lunacy Bill. In doing this he explained several provisions and new charges made in the Bill. He said the report was a unanimous one and was arrived at after many days of discussion.

Mr. Dadabhoy next spoke at some length in support of his motion that a portion of income from the sale of jail products be credited periodically to individual prisoners concerned and the total be given to them with proper safeguards at the time of their release. The Borstal system of treatment was doing much for the solution of the momentous problems connected with crime in England and America. The reformation of the criminal had been shown to be possible, and the present proposal was a move in the direction of developing this enlightened principle in India. The introduction of a system of gratuities would be an incentive to the convict to do extra work, and thereby shorten his stay in prison as also to ensure himself against destitution at the the times of his release.

Sir. G. M. Chitnavis supported the resolution moved by Mr. Dadabhoy.

Sir. Reginal Craddock opposed it.

In opposing the resolution of Mr. Dadabhoy, regarding the appropriation of jail products the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock said that during the few days he had the honour to hold the office of Home Member, it had been his duty to oppose several resolutions brought forward by Hon. Members. It was not a pleasant duty, and while he hoped he would always oppose uncompromisingly any proposal which appeared to be unsound as the same time he had particular pleasure on this occasion to be able to go as far as it was possible to meet Mr. Dadabhoy half way and to show that the Government fully sympathised with the movement to which he and drawn attention. The measures taken in America and Europe, to which Mr. Dadabhoy had referred were, they were bound to say, in an experimental stage and it was always dangerous to embark on any measure which might weaken the deterrent effect of punishment. He readily recognised the manner in which Mr. Dadabhoy had given credit to Government for moving in these matters without any pressure from outside. There had been some considerable advance in the desired direction. Reformatory schools had been established and these reformatory schools were in some provinces looked after not by the police but by the education authorities. Provision was made in these schools to teach them trades, to secure employment for them as apprentices and in some cases to start them in shops of their own. The Government recognised that the youthful prisoner was the one who offered most hope for reform. Care was taken to separate the adolescent from the adult prisoners in order as far as possible to avoid contamination. The case of the habitual prisioner stood on a different basis. It was very difficult to reform him They could relax the different character of prison life. If they did they would fail in their object and although it might be desirable to provide the habitual with some money when he was released from jail he could not keep feeling that in the great majority of cases such generosity would be in vain. There were several objections to Mr. Dadabhoy's suggestion. First of all it would be almost impossible to calculate the share profits made by prisoners. The cost of jail administration at present in India was about 79 lakhs of which they only got back about 14 lakhs and Mr. Dadabhoy's proposal would be one method of increasing their expenditure on jails. What they were prepared to do however was to discuss the matter with the Local Governments asto how far these prison rules were liberal enough and how far the arrangements were really satisfactory to enable a prisoner on his release to go back home and have at least a day or two's maintenance so that he could look round for employment.

Mr. Dadabhoy expressed gratitude at the sympathetic attitude of the Government, and begged to withdraw his resolution.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

The Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to enquire into the police administration in India and the necessity for amending the law relating to confessions in criminal cases. He said he did not intend to make any statistical statements on the general administration of the Indian police and its methods. The strongest supporters of the police must admit that there were many drawbacks and abuses in the system. He did not intend to say what had led to these drawbacks and abuses, but he intended to put the general outline of the police administration, the features which had made it unpopular in the past and threatened to detract from its usefulness in the future. On the occasion of the Budget Debate in 1904, the then Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, Sir John Woodburn, said the first and most striking necessity was the reform of the police. He was known as one of the most sympathetic rulers they had ever had in Bengal and following this statement the Government appointed a Commission with Sir Andrew Fraser at its head. The deliberate finding of that Commission was that the police force was far from efficient, that it was defective in organisation, that it was inadequate and was generally regarded as corrupt and oppressive. The Commission stated that there could be no doubt that the police fore throughout the country was in a most unsatisfactory condition, that abuses were frequent involving great injury to the people and decided to the discredit to the police and that radical reforms were necessary. Many reforms had been stroduced and the question now arose whether the time had not come since 1904, to renew the operation and effect of these reform as regards the police administration of the country. They have now an Imperial Criminal Investigation Department with a Director at its head. They had an Inspector-Generals of Police in all provinces with adequate staffs under them. They had Deputy Inspector Generals recruited from England, but he put the questions with the same confidence to the Home Member,—"Have we got rid of the abuses? Has the police succeeded in making a better impression on the public? Have its methods improved?" The answers to these questions were still to be found in the columns of the Press, where cases were constantly reported which showed that the aolice were ready as ever to redly upon unreliable evidence while confessions recorded in courts of justice threw a lurid light on those dark corners, where the unhappy victims were on the rack. Moreover organised raids had been made on the innocent public and the city of Calcutta, was given over to hooliganism by the police for three days on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th October 1907. The provincial Government of the day deputed, and officer to hold a private enquiry which as all private enquiries were bound to prove proved wholly unsatisfactory. The public of Calcutta therefore appointed a Commission of its own presided over by a gentleman who commanded the confidence of both the people and the Government, the late Rai Bahadur Narendra Nath Sen and the evidencetaken was conclusive that in some cases groups of constables in their uniforms were the offenders. In the main the Government of Bengal though prepared to admit that some constables had got out of hand, the language was peculiar. The Government upheld the action of the police. This was followed by an unparalleled midnight raid on the town of Mymensingh, Eastern Bengal, by the police under the direction of their own superior officers. Houses and shops were looted and people brutally assaulted. There also in the absence of any action by the Local Government, a people's commission sat, recorded evidence and submitted a report to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, where no doubt it was thrown into that contemptuous oblivion into which popular representations in this country were generally cast. After referring to a police torture case in the Punjab Mr. Basu spoke of political trials. In these cases it had been not only the prisoners, but also the Government which was on its trial. That was generally felt to be the case, because the Government of Bengal had spent about five lakhs on such cases excluding the cost of the Midnapore case and the Government of Eastern Bengal three lakhs of rupees. After a reference to a number of political cases, Mr. Basu went.

on to refer to cases of police torture. It might be asked why the tortured did not complain to the Magistrate. There was a saying in his country "If you live in the water do not quarrel with the crocodile". It was seldom the police applied their methods of torture in the public gaze. They were practised in secret chambers or cells and if a case were laid it would be impossible to get evidence. Then the people who made complaints would be subjected to frequent reports and soon reduced to outlawry.

Coming to the Criminal Investigation Department, Mr. Basu said "House searches without success prosecutions ending in failure, surveillance without any cause, espionage even in the zenana, the quarterings of punitive police and generally the creation of unrest—these were the features of the work of the C. I. D."

Mr. Gokhale, in supporting, said that the time had come when a commission of enquiry ought to be held for the better administration of police. He cited his own example how he himself and other members of Servants of India Society were subject to police annoyance. He said that men like Sir G. M. Chitnavis, the ideal citizen of Central Provinces, and Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, were subject to police surveillance. He said that the less of political unrest there was the more necessary it was to enquire now and what kind of police officers, specially men of the Criminal Investigation Department, because now that there was a chance of their occupation being gone, they would, send most unscrupulous reports to justify their retention in the service..

After Mr. Gokhle had finished, Counsel adjourned for lunch.

Mr. Madge and Mr. Malik Umar Hayat Khan opposed the resolution.

Mr. Mudholkar, in supporting, said he could not but do so as illustrations of police misdemeanour were patent. He thought it was the duty of the Government to face the question boldly. It would never do to leave things where they were.

Mr. Dadabhoy opposed saying that he was not convinced by Mr. Basu of the necessity of such an enquiry. He had sympathy with the latter part of the resolution which related to amending the law of confession which, he said, he would have supported if the resolution were broken into two.

Mr. P. P. Lyon said he had no intention of speaking, but Mr. Basu had cited a case referring to which he thought itbest to speak. He absolutely deined the statement that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam did not take any notice of the case in Mymensingh to which, Mr. Basu referred. A magisterial enquiry was held and a report submitted to the Government.

Mr. Carr opposed the resolution and discussed at length the position of affairs in Madras. He said that the only thing necessary to see in this connection whether the recommendations of the Police Commission were carried into effect by the Government of the day. He ridiculed the idea that instance cited by Mr. Basu were enough to justify a commission of enquiry. Referring to the law of confession, Mr. Carr said that the only way to amend the law was by legislating in the ordinary way.

Mr. Hard, in supporting, said that he believed a commission of enquiry would do much in improving the tone of police administration.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis opposed the resolution.

Sir Cecil Graham, in opposing, said that several cases cited by Mr. Basu were decided in different way in the High Court on appeal, because the standard of evidence required is unattainable in this country.

The Council reassembling after lunch, further discussion was resumed on Mr. B. N. Basu's resolution.

Mr. Haque, in supporting the resolution, said that he must confess that the morale of the police had greatly improved. He must, at the same time, press for a commission of enquiry as he felt it absolutely necessary in justice to the police themselves inasmuch as to the people.

Mr. Jinnah strongly supported the first part of the resolution and regarding the second part he asked Mr. Basu to bring in an amendment of the law of confession in due course.

Nawab Abdul Majid opposed the resolution and said the appointment of a commission would end in a waste of labour, waste of time and waste of money. He said the Government was doing it utmost in improving the police administration.

Pandit M. M. Malviya said he did not agree with Mr. Basu, in thinking that a commission of enquiry was needed. He thought that there was steady improvement in the police. He challenged the statement that the standard of mortality was lower in the Indian people than in other countries. He said if statistics of criminality were looked into it would be found that the mortality of villages and townsmen in India was not half so low as in other civilized countries. He supported the motion and said that time had come when the Government should reconsider their position with regard to the nature and scope of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. Ali Imam said that Mr. Basu's resolution was divived into two parts, the first related to police administration which was the province of the Hon'ble the Home Member. He would speak as to the part which related to the amendment of law of confession. He must say that Mr. Basu had done an injustice to himself and his department in withholding information about composition of commission of enquiry, its term of reference, scope and nature of enquiries to be made. What Mr. Basu ought to have done was to bring in a Bill relating to amendment of law of confession which could have been done at short notice and this Bill could have been properly threshed out in Committee composed of competent men.

Mr. Shafi opposed the resolution.

In winding up the debate on Mr. B. N. Basu's resolution Sir Reginald Craddock, after touching briefly on the cases referred to by the mover, said that the general question was whether sufficient steps had been taken to improve the police and whether further improvement would be affected by the resolution, proposed by Mr. Basu. As regards confessions he might supplement what the Law Member had said by stating that the Government were in correspondence with the Local Governments on the subject of whether there was anything in the law which induced a tendency to attach undue value to confessions and when they got those views they would be examined in all their bearings by the Government, and they would hope to come to some decision which would be satisfactory to all the interests concerned. Turning to the general question of the police he thought, if his memory was correct, even Mr. Basu admitted there had been some improvement. That improvement had been emphasised by many speakers but by none more than Mr. Mazarul Huque who said the improvement had been enormous and that corruption was now almost non-existent. Some years ago the police were, undoubtedly in a very bad condition and the Government appointed a commission which everybody recognized did its work very well. When the Commission made its recommendations neither the members of it nor the Governments were under any delusion as to the fact that the requirements indicated would take time. Progress was bound to be slow and one reason why progress was bound to be slow was the material of which the bulk of the police was composed. No one was led to blame the police they did their best according to their rights, no one would suggest that a man become cruel directly he entered the police, but what did happen was that the temptation he had to contend with were infinitely greater than those with which other people in like circumstances were confronted. The people had power to interfere with the liberty of the people not only in their own society, but in much higher society, not only with the liberty of the poor but also with the liberty of the rich. Sometimes it mattered a great deal whether they kept their eyes open or shut. Could they wonder therefore that there were a considerable number of cases in which they failed to act up to a high standard of rectitude? He wanted the Council to regard the subject from the reasonable point of view and to see if they were not on the right track. One great objection which the Police Commission put their finger on was this,—they had to have these men and the great point was that they must have supervision by men of a higher standard than themselves. He appealed for the co-operation of the public and said no police in the world could succeed without that co-operation. He asked the members if it lay within their power to impress upon the people in their several districts their duty in this matter. With regard to the C. I. D., he said that service was being looked into and now that political agitation and political crime was subsiding, there would be a relaxation of its affects. The Government could not accept this resolution.

Mr. B. N. Basu, in replying, accepted with gratitude the sympathetic treatment his resolution had received at the hands of the Hon. Member. Referring to the speech of Sir Cecil Graham, Mr. Basu said, the people of India were deeply grateful to the High Courts in rectifying executive errors and establishing peace where there was fear of unrest and commotion. Mr. Basu replied at length to the criticisms of Mr. Lyon and said that at the Mymensingh enquiry he invited the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam to lend a police officer to be present at the non-official enquiry, but was refused. In conclusion, Mr. Basu said that considering sympathetic attitude of the Home Member towards him and assurances made that the Government would do what was necessary in the matter and the suggestions made by the Law Member, he would beg leave to withdraw the resolution.

The motion was accepted and Mr. Basu's resolution was withdrawn.

The Council was adjourned till Friday, 1st March, when the financial statement would be presented.

At next Friday's meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson will present the Financial Statement for 1912-1913. The Indian Stamp Bill, the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill and the Post Office Bill will be passed.

Sir V. D. Thackersay will move that this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that a Committee composed officials and non-officials be appointed to inquire into (1) the policy followed at present in fixing the goods tariffs and its effect on the development of Indian industries and on inter-provincial trade ; (2) the extent if any to which the principle of non-intervention with vested interests is recognised in dealing with proposal for the construction of new lines with special reference to its effects if any on the opening of outlying tracts and the creation of monopolies in favour of existing lines ; and (3) the desirability of associating members of the commercial community with the deliberations of the Railway Board either by nomination to it of one or two additional members from among them or by constituting an Advisory Committee of representarives elected from the different important centres.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

The following are the two notes of dissent appended to the Select Committee's Report on the Life Assurance-Companies Bill :—"We the undersigned members of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the regulations of Life Assurance Companies deem it necessary to record our dissent from the views of the majority of the Committee about that portion of Clause 33 which grants exception from the requirements as to the deposit laid down by Clause 4 to companies carrying on business on the United Kingdom and about the inclusion of the new Clause 34 as urged in the course of the deliberations in the Select Committee. There are no veiled reasons for exempting the companies referred to from the provisions about deposit. We recognise fully that the provisions of the English Assurance Companies Act of 1909, and the strick manner on which compliance with its requirements is enforced to afford some measure of protection to persons who assure their life with them, but there is even in the case of such companies the same necessity for a portion of their funds being in the hands of Government of India as in the case of foreign companies not coming under the new Clause 34. As regards this new clause, we are clearly of opinion that it would be neither desirable nor safe to extend to foreign or colonial companies the privileged position which is proposed to be accorded to companies established in the United Kingdom. (Sd.) R. N. Mudholkar, N. Suba Rao and Bhupendranath Basu.

We the undersigned members of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies record our dissent from the views of the majority of the members of the Committee with reference to the amendments to Clause 5 of the Bill suggested in the Select Committee with a view to incorporating some restrictions on the freedom in the matter of the insurance funds in that clause. We are of opinion that, in view of the circumstances of this country, it is now desirable that Insurance Companies should have restricted freedom in the matter of the investment of the insurance fund. The protection of the interests of policy holders is of paramount importance and, in our opinion as in that of several local Governments and qualified persons, the Bill does not provide adequate safeguards for this purpose. We consider it necessary that the law should expressly lay down that the greater portion of the insurance fund should be invested in one or more of the securities specified in Section 20 of the India Trust Act. If, however, as we realize is possible, the introduction now into Clause 5 of such a principle would necessitate the Bill being referred back to the Secretary of State and consequently this much-needed legislation being indefinitely postponed, we would not unduly press the point at the present stage, but woul put on record our strong opinion that the very earliest opportunity should be taken to amend the Act with the above object in view."

A VAKIL SUSPENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

In the matter of the charges of unprofessional conduct brought against Mr. G. Krishnaswamy Iyer, High Court vakil, and the Hon'ble Mr. N. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, High Court vakil, practising at Kumboknam this morning, the Chief Justice, Justice Sankaran Nair and Justice Ayling delivered judgment suspending the former for six months, and dismissing the petition in the case of the latter.

TRAVANCORE ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 28.

At to-day's sitting of the Travancore Popular Assembly, the question of the separation of the executive and judicial functions now combined in the revenue officers was discussed, and the Dewan promised to consider the proposals to introduce a tentative measure in small talukas. Criminal administration and its defects formed the subject of representation by some members, and the opening of new police stations was also advocated. The unsatisfactory administration of civil justice was also brought to notice.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

A senior officer of the Indian Army will be one of the members of Sir William Nicholson's commission at Simla, while Sir Percy Lake will represent Army Headquarters. It is not yet known whether Sir William Meyer will be able to come out as Financial Member of the Commission.

THE YUVARAJAH OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 28.

An entertainment to congratulate the Yuvarajah on the nighthood conferred upon him at the Delhi Durbar was held this evening in the Lal Bagh. An address gratefully recognising the King-Emperor's confinement of the K. C. I. E. on the Yuvarajah as the surest indication of His Majesty's deep and abiding interest in the historic house of this State was presented to the Yuvaraj. In course of his reply the Yuvaraj said :—"I am sure there can be no two opinions amongst us when I say that we are second to none in our sense of loyalty and attachment to the Throne and person of our Emperor"

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

Lieut.-Col. T. Daly and Captain C. G. Browne of the R. M. A. C. have general leave outside India for six months each.

Capt. D. B. McGregor R. A. M. C. has been appointed specialist in Electrical Science, Meerut Division.

Owing to the fact that the apparatus belonging to the Admiralty is not sufficiently powerful to raise the submarine A3, which was sunk in a collision with H. M. S. "Hawke" off the Isle of Wight, the wreck has been surrendered for salvage to the Anglo-Italian Salvage Co. A foreign company obtained the wreck owing to the fact that all of the English salvage companies have so much work in hand as to preclude them from undertaking it.

SIR VASANJI MOOLJI.

Entertainment by his Friends.

In response to an invitation issued by Mr. P. B. Petit, and Mr. S. A. Nathan, secretaries of an entertainment committee, a very large number of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen were present last night at the spacious shamiana, erected specially for the occasion, opposite the Bandstand, Esplanade, to meet Sir Vasanji Tricumji Moolji on the occasion of the bestowal upon him of the honour of knighthood by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor at the time of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

The entertainment was held on the open space between Queen's Road and the railway, a large portion of which had been beautifully arranged as an illuminated palm garden. The ground was plentifully shown with scarlet and other carpets, and tall flag-staffs strings of banners, mirrors and lighted chandeliers combined to heighten the charm of the general effect.

At 9-30 Sir Vasanji Tricumji Mulji, the guest of the receiving arrived and was received by Mr. Vasanji Khimji and members of the entertainment Committee. A small shamiana entirely composed of flowers had been raised in the centre of the Mandap where the address were presented to Sir Vasanji. Deputations from Barsi, Akola, Hubli, Jalgaon, Gadug, Jamneir and about a dozen other places had arrived to present addresses to the guest the Bombay address was enclosed in a massive silver casket depicting the mythology of the Ramayan and supported by rows of elephants.

The guests had ample scope for enjoyment. A specious Shamiana had been erected and was artistically decorated and beautifully illuminated. For the entertainment of the visitors there was a party of Indian Nautch girls and a cinematograph exhibition. In addition to many small tables, a buffet one hundred feet a length had been laid where delicacies of all descriptions were provided by Messrs Mongini Brothers, who had prepared as a centre piece a representation in confectionary of a watch-tower such as to be seen on the banks of the Rhine, and a model of which was shown at the Exhibition of Old Bombay.

THE ADDRESS.

The address was presented to Sir Vasanji on behalf of his friends, in which among other things they stated :

We are proud to recognise in you a noble example of a self-made merchant, who, starting from small beginnings twenty-seven years ago, has, by dint of remarkable business capacity, bold enterprise, shrewd foresight, steady application and power of organisation, raised himself to a position of high eminence in the Cotton Trade of the Presidency. The high esteem and confidence in which you are held on the Bombay Cotton Exchange is well testified by your being elected as member of the Committee of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and Trustee of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Association, in which capacities you have rendered valuable services for the development of the Cotton Trade in the Presidency. We take this opportunity to convey our assurance to you that the Commercial Community of Bombay will be always proud to claim you as one of their leaders.

You have laid your own community under a deep debt of gratitude by contributing, largely for the advancement of its education and religion. A Jain Boarding school at Palitana, another Jain School at Cutch, a Jain Temple at Sayara, and a Free Publishing House for Jain Literature are some of the communal institutions which your philanthropy has brought into existence for the advancement of your community.

The Clive Road Plague Hospital, the charitable dispensary at Mandvi, a scholarship at the University generous donation to the Bombay Panjrapole, the Grain shops for cheap distribution in the last famine, these are some of the notable instances which we may be pardoned for recalling to our mind on this joyous occasion. We make no excuse however, for referring to your magnificent donation of Rupees two lakhs and a quarter, for the endowment of the Library of Scientific Literature in connection with the Central Institute of Science which owes its existence to the noble zeal of H. E. Sir George Clarke and to the initial benefaction of your esteemed friend Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.

Occupying as you do the position of a leader of the Jain Community, you have been so responsive to the influences of Western Civilisation as to undertake with your family a journey to Europe. We hope, that your bold example will be imitated by other leaders of the Jain and Hindu Community.

The address having been read and delivered to Sir Vasanji in a handsome silver casket, he made a short speech in reply.

SIR VASANJI'S REPLY.

Sir Vasanji said : It is with great diffidence that I take this opportunity of expressing my heartfelt thanks to you for the hearty reception that you have so kindly given me to-night. The sympathetic way in which you have alluded to, and approved of, some of my humble acts, has deeply touched me. I cannot but think too highly of the sincere regard with which you look upon me. Gentlemen, charity is the mainstay of our Jain religion. Our Jain Philosophy rightly impresses upon our minds from a very tender age, the strong claims of the practical benevolent side of life and that side, I am glad to see, is being largely realized in the everyday life of a true Jain. What little I am able to do in the cause of humanity is due to the favourable reception it has met with at the generous hands of the public. Universal service, in whatever shape or manner it may be, forms a part of the manifold duties of man in his worldly career. To cultivate this side of duty is the fundamental principle of higher human life. I believe myself greatly fortunate to be of some service to my country-men. A merchant's life is a valuable asset to his country, if properly guided and rightly directed. It is on him that to a very great extent the development of the resources of the country depends and as such he becomes instrumental in raising the status of his country. In these days of active progress, when all nations are trying their utmost to vie with each other in the great competitive race for the furtherance of their commerce and industries, it is a matter of regret that we are greatly left behind. Owing to the existence of an inherent conservative spirit of long standing in our midst we are thrown out of the race, from an enviable position, to pitiable. India requires masterful heads and strong hands at this juncture to move this unwieldy bark of ours, from its present conservative lethargy. It is a happy sign of the day that under the right guidance and fostering care of our present sympathetic Governor, we on Bombay side, are leaving to move in the right direction of scientific and commercial education on a more liberal and broader basis. The attention of the intellectual public, we are happy to note, is now more and more devoted towards the advancement of this Branch of education. Patient labour and right application are what are now required at the hands of the enthusiastic devotees of science to make it a real success.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES.

India, although a vast agricultural continent on the face of the globe, we may safely say, is still in its infancy in matter of its industrial activities when compared with the gigantic industrial concerns of the West. There is a large field, untrodden and uninvestigated, all around us in every direction, wherein our activities may be very advantageously and freely employed to the advancement of science and progress of humanity under the benign British Rule. Ladies and Gentlemen, allow me once more to thank you most sincerely for the cordiality with which you have received me to-day. On this occasion, to my friends in the moffusil, and to the merchants, brokers and other well-wishers of mine, inhabiting the different parts of the Bombay Presidency, such as Gadag, Hubli, Ahmednagar, Barsi, Akola, Jalgaon, Jamner, Parbhani, Neri, etc., who have so kindly sent here their deputations so far from their homes, to congratulate me, I beg to convey my deep and sincere thanks. (Applause.)

There have been signs of unrest on the Mahsud border and precautions are being taken by strengthening some of the Border Military outposts.

Mr. K. L. Datta, the officer deputed by the Government of India for enquiry in connection with high prices has arrived at Lahore and began examining witnesses in the local Town Hall.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Local Photographic Studio Patronised.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke, accompanied by Captain Coaker, paid a visit to the photographic studio of Messrs. Gomes and Lawrie, Art Photographers, Gaiety Building, last week, and were pleased to give sittings in various poses. Their Excellencies were received by Mr. L. P. Gomes and Mr. J. Bennie at the entrance. After the sittings Their Excellencies were pleased to accept choice bouquets of flowers from Mrs. Gomes, and before leaving went round the spacious premises, taking a keen interest in the pictures—particularly those of the members of the Executive Council and some of the leading citizens and principal officials. The Governor and Lady Clarke seemed quite pleased at what they saw and wished Messrs. Gomes and Lawrie all success in their undertakings.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday, when Mr. James MacDonald, the Vice-President, occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Society :—Messrs. Ochhavlal Hiralal Nazar, Principal J. N. Fraser, and Uttamram Lalloobhoy, Pleader, High Court.

The twenty-sixth annual report and the financial statements of the Society for the year 1911, were read and adopted.

The following office-bearers were then elected for the ensuing year : President, Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (retd.) ; Vice-Presidents, Mr. James Macdonald, and Rao Saheb Purshotum Balkrishna Joshi, F. R. G. S. ; Members of Council, Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B. A., LL. B., Rao Bahadur Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, Dr. Rustim N. R. Ranina, L. M. and S., Mr. Krishanlal Mohanlal Jhaveri, M. A., LL. B., Mr. Rustim Pestonjee Masani, M. A., Secretary and Treasurer; Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jhamshedji Modi, B. A. ; Auditors, Rao Bahadur Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, and Mr. Ruttonshaw Kershaspji Dadachanji, B. A., LL. B.

Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi then read a paper on "A Few Stories of witch-craft, magic, &c., told by Niccolao Manucci in his Storia Do Mogor (1653-1708)."

Mr. Modi said that the author of the folk-tales of Hindustan had very properly said. We, in India, have left even the collection of folk-tales to be done by foreigners for the most part, considering these stories to be unworthy of the attention of so metaphysical a race as ourselves. But we must, if we want to survive, take our place by the side of the progressive races of the would in all departments of scientific study and research." It was one of these foreigners who had suggested to the author of the paper, the subject of that evening's paper. This foreigner was a Venetian adventurer Niccolao Manucci, who had come to India more than two hundred years ago at the age of fourteen. The story of the discovery of this adventurer's manuscripts was as it were a romance in itself. Mr. Irvine's translation of his work in four volumes was as learned as interesting. Mr. Gomme who defined the science of folk-lore as "the science which treats of the survival of archaic beliefs and customs in modern ages divides the materials of this science under four heads. The subject of the paper that day illustrated the first sub-division, viz, witch-craft, of the third division, viz., superstitions and beliefs." Some of the stories of Manucci showed that some of the Europeans who came to India in those times believed in witch-craft and magic as much as the natives of the country.

The first story in the paper referred to a horse of Manucci losing the use of his legs, the result of sorcery by the Raja of Chottia in the Nasik District. The story reminded one of the story in the Persian Zarthosht-nameh, wherein a favourite horse of King Gushtasp of Persia, was said to have thus lost the use of his leg and to have then recovered its use at the hand of Zoroaster. This was, as Dr. West has said a highly-embellished paraphrase of an illusion to the story of a horse in the Dinkard. Most of the beliefs referred to in Manucci's stories were heard of even now.

A hearty vote of thanks to the retiring President Mr. R. E. Enthoven I.C.S., C.I.E., and to the Chairman, Mr. James MacDonald, concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY LEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I remember only a few days ago, Sir Chandavarkar said Bombay is the City of Knights, and to-day I say Bombay is the City of Lepers.

Mr. Editor, correspondence on this subject appears in almost all the local papers at least once a week, and yet the responsible authorities lie dormant taking no notice of the public voice : and this state of affairs is really a degradation to our tradicional City of Bombay.

Nowadays lepers are found everywhere mixing freely with other mendicants and ignorants of its contagion. Only the other day I witnessed a scene, a scene I shudder to depict. I have always noticed about half-a-dozen lepers sitting opposite the Alblessbaug, Charni Road, Girgaum, where I see people giving them alms. On one occasion a Parsee servant came with a pice to be distuributed among three of these, and as all three of them were sitting apart from each other, he handed over the coin to one of them and received back two pies and gave the other two. If the master of this servant had seen this, I dare say, he would never have allowed him to cross the threshold of his house again. Of course I cite this incident so that the authorities may not labour under an idea that their locality will not be affected as there are no lepers roaming about at Malabar Hill. But their servants are liable to carry home the germs. Again, one can notice bands of these ill-fatid people moving very freely on Girgaum Road. Their movement is particularly obnoxious, when any passer-by tries to give alms to any of them, for the rest will rise and surround the person jeopardizing the pedestrians in general. —Yours, etc.

C. F. L.

DACOIT BREAKS JAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANIKGUNJ, Feb. 28.

Dharani Mistri, a notorious dacoit throughout Dacca District, escaped yesterday afternoon from local jail. He was arrested the other day, and he when produced before the Magistrate, he made a long confession of having been connected with series of daring dacoities. In broad daylight, broke the door of his cell and used it as a ladder to scale the prison wall twelve feet high and thus escaped unnoticed.

RAJA'S CHANGE OF CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

The *Englishman* understands that the Maharajah of Darbhanga is removing the headquarters of his estate, including all the Raj offices from Darbhanga to the village of Rajnagger. The meditated changes are to take place next cold weather. In the meantime sites are being chosen for all the buildings which will be required.

SIALKOT EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

With regard to the sequel of the Sialkot embazzlement case already reported in which Choudhri Mahommad Baksh, Municipal Commissioner, and his son, Choudhri Abdulla, were charged under Section 420, I. P. C. charges have been framed by Mr. Parsons, Special Magistrate. The accused have applied to the Chief Court for the transfer of the case.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Results of Ninth Extra Meeting.

The big meeting over, an exceptionally large crowd for mid-week races congregated at Mahalaxmi to witness the running off of the seven races on the card for the ninth extra meeting on Wednesday. The public had a good day, for out of the seven events five favourites and one second favourite won. Evans the well known jockey sailed to-day for Australia and next Saturday will see the departure of Wootton for England. Yesterday Brown and Ferguson were both seen past the post twice, while Wootton, Whalley and Mujeed each rode a winning mount. In the Kensington Plate there were only three entrants and as they all hailed from the same stable the public had a puzzle to work out. However, Mauveron was eventually made an "odds on" favourite and justified her support. Ya Nasib's win in the second race was again in favour of the majority of the public, although Ream with Harrison up was well backed towards the end of the betting. In the Ascot Plate Wellfield, running for the first time in Bombay, was at the shortest price, much money going on Chobham, and some on Pincher. Wellfield won a good race by a head from Brown's mount. Notwithstanding Grand Duke's impost in the Parel Plate, he was strongly supported while Regent, Merrily and Sir Hugo also received their fanciers' money. Sir Hugo was left by about fifteen lengths, but was able to run third to the favourite's win and Parliament's second place. Perhaps more money passed hands between "books" and "punters" on Aborigine than on any other candidate for the Doncaster Plate, but at the start Devil's Dyke was returned as favourite and won easily followed by Langton and Mr. G. K.'s candidate in the order mentioned. Mafush won the second division of the Arab Dealer's Consolation Plate and thus satisfied the punters who also backed the second past the post, Mybas for a place. Lucky Slave came into third place. The Coorla Plate saw the only outside win during the afternoon. Mudkoor and Baloz were joint favourites, while Zinfandel had strong support. Prime Minister came up in the straight and beat Baloz, which Hoyt brought up very late, by half a length :—

The results were as follows :—

THE KENSINGTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs :—Winner, Rs. 1,000 ; second, Rs. 300 ; third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for ponies, 14-2 and under.

The Chief of Mahisal and Mr. F. M. Garda's
Mauveron 7st. 12lbs.............................Brown 1
Mr. F. M. Garda's Regalia, 9st. 4lbs......Whalley 2
Mr. Kelso's Encourage, 7st...................Mcglone 3

Betting :—2 to 1 on Mauveron. 2 to 1 against Regalia, and 4 to 1 against Encourage.

The totalizator paid Rs. 14-8.

The Race.—Mauveron got away in front and led throughout, winning by two lengths from Regalia ; a length between second and third. Time—1min. 2 1-5secs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE ARAB DEALERS' PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs :—Winner, Rs. 1,000 ; second, Rs. 300 ; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed on or after 1st July, 1911, and which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over, 14 hands to carry, 9st. 3lbs., W. I. Penalties.—Winners : once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 14lbs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Ya Nasib, 8st. 11lbs. Ferguson 1
Mr. Lion's Ream, 7st. 2lbs.......................Harrison 2
Mr. Abdoola Mana's Good Success, 8st......Brown 3

Also Ran :—Master Bill, Longboat, Mayaid, Tide, Sadee Beg, Kabul, and Venice.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Good Success, 7 to 4 Ya Nasib, 5 to 1 Ream, 6 to 1 Longboat, 8 to 1 Master Bill; 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

The totalisator paid Rs. 40-8 for the win, and Rs. 13, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 12 for places.

The Race.—Kabul was the first to lead out from a straggling start. Then Tide came up and Good Success, and Ya Nasib following. At the three furlongs, Master Bill took the lead, but gave way to Ya Nasib, who made the remainder of the running and won by a length from Ream; Ream came into second place on entering the straight; 1 length between second and third. Time—1 min. 23 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses.

Mr. Rossco's Wellfield, 7st 9lbs..............Ferguson 1
Mr. Homi Billimoria's pincher, 7st 13lbs....Brown 2
Mr. F. M. Garda's Chobham, 9st. 10lbs...Whalley 3

Also Ran.—Malmsey and Lord Carlyon.

Betting.—5 to 4 on Wellfield, 7 to 2 against Chobham, 9 to 2 Pincher, 5 to 1 Malmsey, and 8 to 1 Lord Carlyon.

The totalizator paid Rs. 15-8 for the win, and Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 16 for places.

The Race.—Wellfield led from Lord Carlyon and was first to the end. Lord Carlyon ran second to the straight where Pincher came up and challenged the leader a close race up the straight ending in a win for the favourite by a head; a neck between second and third. Time—1min. 1 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by H. N. Bond.)

THE PAREL PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles. Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs which haave not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1911.

Mr. Lion's Grand Duke 10st. 6lbs.........Wooton 1
Mr. G. K.'s Parliament 7st. 10lbs..............Brown 2
Mr. Heath's Sir Hugo 8st. 1lb ....Templeman 3

Also Ran.—Merrily, Dumra, Regent, Harry Johnson, and Real Gold.

Betting—Evens Grand Duke, 4 to 1 Parliament, 5 to 1 Merrily, 8 to 1 Regent, 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 21-8 for the win and Rs. 15, Rs. 19-8, and Rs. 20 for places.

The Race.—Sir Hugo was left at the start, Real Gold going off with the lead. At the three furlongs Parliament and Grand Duke ran together, but in the straight the latter came away to win by 1 1-2 lengths from Sir Hugo, who, four lengths behind came up into a place. Time.—2 min. 23 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Goolam Ali.)

THE DONCASTER PLATE :—Distance about 9 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 1,000 ; second, Rs. 300 ; third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1911.

Mr. Harbarton's Devil's Dyke 8st. 11lbs...Whalley 1
Mr. R. R. S's Langton 7st. 10lbs...............Brown 2
Mr. G. K.'s Aborigine 9st. 10lbs...........Wootton 3

Also Ran :—The Loaf, Metal Boy, Bull's Run, and The Diver.

Betting :—Evens Aborigine, 2 to 1 Devil's Dyke, 4 to 1 Langton, 5 to 1 Metal Boy, 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 41-8 on the win, and Rs. 17-8, Rs. 19-8 for places.

The Race.—The Diver led from Devil's Dyke and Langton to the bend. Here Langton showed in front for a time but Devil's Dyke came up and won by ten lengths ; a head between the second and the third. Time—1 min. 57 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by W. Mumford.)

THE ARAB DEALERS' PONY CONSOLATION PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed on or after 1st July, 1911, and which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over, 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs., W.I. Penalties.—Winners: once. 4lbs., twice, 7lbs., oftener, 14lbs.

Messrs. Heath and A. S. Oomer's Mafush (9st.
11lbs) ....Brown 1
Mr. B. bin Alwash's Mijbas (7st. 11lbs)...Whalley 2
Mr. Ahmed Hargany's Lucky Slave 8st. 11lbs
Templeman 3

Also ran :—Khalid Beg, Chanticleer, Gowhajmer, Wait and See, Helmir, Jofaran, Mahboob, Phelwan, and Bavan.

Betting: 5 to 4 on Mafush, 3 to 1 against Gowahajmer, 5 to 1 Mijbas, 6 to 1 Badan, 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

The totalizator paid Rs. 19-8 for the win and Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, and Rs. 18 for places.

The Race.—Lucky Slave lead from Mijbas and Mafush. At the bend the latter came up, followed by Mijbas and went on to win easily by 1 1-2 lengths; five lengths between the second and the third. Time—1 min. 22 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by owner.)

THE COORLA PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 1.000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under.

Mr. Gold's Prime Minister 7st. 10st. ....Mujeed 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's Baloz 8st. 9lbs .... Hoyt 2
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Zinfendel 9st. 2lbs. ... Wootton 3

Also Ran :—Zoolphookar, Mudkoor, Fado, Grey Falcon, Tippoo Sultan.

Betting : 5 to 2 against Baloz and Mudkoor, 3 to 1 against Zinfandel, 5 to 1 against Grey Falcon, 6 to 1 against Fado, 10 to 1 against Prime Minister and Tippoo Sultan.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 225-8 for the win and Rs. 39, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 19-8 for places.

The Race: Tippoo Sultan took a long lead followed by Zinfandel and Prime Minister. Nearing the bend Mudkoor came up but, in the straight Prime Minister stayed out and beat Baloz by half a length one and a half lengths between second and third. Time 1min. 38 2-5 secs.

Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.

LAWN TENNIS.

Western India Championships.

The following are the results of Wednesday's matches :—

A larger gathering than ever was present yesterday to witness the last matches in the 2nd round of the singles, and certainly all who were present much have left feeling that they had spent a most interesting afternoon. The principal match and which attracted the most spectators was that between Mr. Reid and Fyzee and it was one of the finest Exhibitions of tennis ever seen in Bombay. Both players are of the extremely steady rather than brilliant order and the style of both is very similar which added very much to the interest in the match. From beginning to end the excitement was intense and round after round of applause went up as one man or the other brought off a fine short. Both Reid and Fyzee played mainly from the base line tactics which seemed justified for so fine was the placing by both players that it was almost certain disaster to approach the net. Time after time when Fyzee came up he was passed by Reid on his fore-hand.

The first set was on by Reid at 7-5. It was noteable for the fact that he pulled up and won after the score had been called 5-3 against him. Fyzee won the second set 6-2 but this does not represent the game which was most strenuously fought all through. In the third set when Fyzee was 5 games up to Reid's one Reid made a grand effort and pulled up to 4—5. Indeed he looked like winning the set outright. Fyzee however asserted himself and won the next game and thus the set and match.

Scores :—Fyzee beat Reid 5—7, 6—2, 6—4.

Naoroji was much too good for Lucas. The former is an ambidexterous player and is extremely accurate in all his shots. He has a very useful American service and his backhand drive is splendid. If he maintains his present form he ought to win the Championship.

Scores :—Naoroji beat Lucas, 6—1, 6—1.

England had it all his own way with Dastur and the match was quickly over.

Scores : England beat Dastur 6—0, 6—4.

The match between Nicholson and Greene was long and closely contested. Both men were playing a steady game but by no means what might be styled "pat ball." There was on the whole little to pick between the two and the scores give a very fair idea of what a gruelling match it was.

Scores : Nicholson beat Greene 8—6, 9—7.

The following matches in the Doubles will be played to-day commencing at 5-15 p. m.

Milne and England vs. Mulla and Kharas Court No. 2.

Bhadkunkar and Wagle vs. Pearson and Nicholson Court No. 1.

Binning and Mathews vs. Wadia and Pocha Court No. 5.

Lelee and Saraf vs. Kuhns and Stuart Court No. 6.

Referee : W. Reid.

A few season tickets at Rs. 3, each are available for the remainder of the Tournament and may be obtained on application to the Tennis Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana.

CONDER-OPEN DOUBLES.

Entries for the above close on the 2nd of March. Drawings will take place in the Y. M. C. A., at 7 p. m., on the 7th March. The tournament will commence Monday, 11th March, 1912

BOMBAY RACQUETS.

Marker's Singles.—Jamshedji (—2) beat Maneckji (+1)—3—0. Jamshedji looked a winner all the time. In the second game the left-hander let at 9—2, but lost his lead and only scored one more ace in the game.

The play was marked by good rallies and some fine 'kill' shots. Scores—15—8, 15—10, 15—8.

Sunday, 2-30.—The Final of the Marker's Single.

Jamshedji (—2) vs. Hormasji (+2). Afterwards on Exhibition Foursome will be played.

Jamshedji and Hormasji vs. Padamji and Jehangir.

SPORTS AT KIRKEE.

An Interesting Military Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 28.

An interesting programme, including tent-pegging, riding and jumping as well as athletic events open to the Garrison was gone through yesterday evening, when the 10th Brigade, R.F.A., held their annual Paradeberg sports at Kirkee. A large gathering assembled at the invitation of Lt.-Col. Cadell and officers of the 10th Brigade, R. F. A., who were "At Home" on the grounds and included among others the General Officer, Commanding the 6th Division, Sir A. A. Barrett and Lady Barrett, General Barter, the Hon'ble Mr. G. Curtis, and the Commissioner. Owing to the lengthy programme it was after the sun had set that last events for the boys and girls of the Brigade were concluded and when, finally, the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Cadell, it was close on the dinner hour. The Band of 127th Baluchis played a programme of music during the evening, which helped to enliven the proceedings.

The following are the results:—

Individual tent-pegging : Sergt. Greenfield, 76th Battery 1st. B. Sergt-Major Sheppard, 81st Battery 2nd.

Riding and Jumping : 6th Ammunition Column 1st ; and 6th Ammunition Column 2nd.

Led Horse Jumping:—Dr. Faulkner, 81st Battery, 1st ; Dr. Austin, 81st Battery, 2nd.

Section Tent-pegging, Native troops : A Squadron, 26th Light Cavalry.

Driving Competition : 76th Battery.

One mile open : Sergt Alnote, Dorsets 1st ; Pte. Low Loyal North Lancs 2nd.

Relay Race : 76th Battery.

Old Soldiers' Race: Corporal Cleaver, 1st; Sergt. Edgerwood 2nd.

Section Jumping : 76th Battery.

100 yards Race : Gr. Anderson, 6th Ammunition Column 1st ; Gr. Hadley 81st Battery 2nd.

Individual tent-pegging, Native troops : Lce. Naik Hookun Dad, 6th Ammunition Column 1st ; Naik Abdul, 6th Ammunition Coumn 2nd.

2nd Race :—81st Battery.

The Howrah District Police, recently, concluded an inquest relating to the circumstances attending the death of a Bengali girl. The girl's mother was engaged in preparing some fish for the purpose of cooking, She left the place to attend to some other work, when the girl picked up a live fish and put it into her mouth, when the fish slipped into her throat, where it stuck, and the girl was suffocated to death. News of a similar occurrence came from Ceylon a few weeks ago, the victim in this case being a fisherman.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," March 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette", with the English mails of the 16th instant, is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Phillips, Mr
Hutton, Mrs G A K
Thomas, Mr A K
Tanner, Miss N
Blackburn, Mrs L
Holdness, Miss
Jones, Miss
Hoyle, Mr B C
Scholfield, Mr W F
Morley, Mr B
Mobbs, Mr W
Rowbotham, Mr S L
Macron, Miss
Mr Garnett-Ormes Valte (Keel)
Currie, Miss
Chadwick, Mr W H

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Hewitt, Mr H W O C
Lowther, Mr H L
Kerr Mr C J and Mrs
James, Mr H R
Tucker, Com F Booth and Mrs
Hughes, Mr J W
Williams, Capt L G
Caramicius, Mr and Mrs
(Leon Seibet) Secretary
Smith, Mr E A
Lockye, Mr J B
Widdington, Maj B F
Wilson, Mr C H
Garnett-Orme, Mr G H and Miss
Penrose, Mr J E
Basi, Mr M

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Fitzzerald, Miss K S O
Fitzzerald, Mr S G V
Storr, Maj C L

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Graves, Lieut-Col D H Mc
Hitchins, Mr C H C

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Elsworth, Mr G H
Nicolls, Mr J O

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Semiramis," March 1.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Semiramis" to-morrow from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 7 on the same day at 7-15 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers and native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, on the same day at 5-30 a.m. sharp:—

Abbott, Mr G
Ahrens, Mr W
Anson Bayley, Mr G
Anderson, Miss M
Bayley, Capt L S
Bailey, Capt and Mrs J H
Baker, Lt St J V
Barber, Mr and Mrs, 2 children and infant
Bartels, Mr and Mrs, child and nurse
Bahrgave, Mr M P
Barge, Capt K
Brooke Hunt, Lt G
Bonerand, Miss
Christie, Lt R C Clemens General
Cbency, Mr F B
Clark, Mr W L
Cooper, Mr J S
Daly, Lt C E
Donohugh, Revd J S
Durham, Capt
Fraser, Capt A J
Fraser Tytler, Miss M R
Frank, Mr W
Friedrich, Mr M
Furnell, Capt N J
Gavrishanker, Mr G S
Girvin, Mrs L
Gratama, Mr H S
Grundy, Revd and Mrs B
Gutschke, Mrs
Gunther, Mr and Mrs
Hall, Lt W D
Hahn, Mrs, child and nurse
Holdsworth, Mr E
Hellstrom, Revd and Mrs A, and child
Hill, Mrs E
Heymann, Mr L
Jijibhoy, Mr
Josephine O'Shea, Revd Mother
Kehr, Mr and Mrs P
Knieshah, Mr L
Kempson, Capt and Mrs, and 2 children
Kenyon, Mrs L R
Kirby, Mr and Mrs W H
Kruger, Mr H
Lambropoulo, Mr and Mrs J
Lazarus, Mr D S
Luthy, Revd E, and 2 children
Martins, Mr F
Mayer, Miss Dora
Minck, Mrs M
Minck, Miss
Molony, Capt C W
Munro, Mr
Muir, Lt J H
Neumann, Dr
Olmpios, Mr and infant
Pollack, Mr C W
Palmore, Revd W B
Rikh, Mr J
Robinson, Bishop J E
Sack, Mr O
Sheridan, Mr P C
Schneiter, Mrs, and 3 infants
Scott, Capt H L
Smonha, Mr J
Steinthal, Revd and Mrs F W
Sterling, Lady
Seufert, Mr and Mrs
Strover, Lt W G
Stretten, Lt A L deC
Tantzen, Mr
Tennant, Major E
Tayebji, Mr E S
Thackwell, Col V
Trobisch, Miss P
Vaswani, Mr V
Wigley, Mrs F G
Wigley, Miss
Whitting, Mr J M
Wirtanson Mr L
Wohnert, Mr G

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Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our Factory to your Port. *Ten Days' Free Trial.* Best British-made MEAD

COVENTRY FLYERS

Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, B.S.A. Free Wheels, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9

Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and *Special Offer* on sample machine. Agents wanted.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323, LIVERPOOL

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 28.

The heat depression yesterday over Baluchistan and Sind has begun to extend over the Punjab, and cloud increased in the extreme north. The usual sea breeze prevails on the Bengal coast and heavy cloud appeared in Upper Assam. The weather has been dry generally.

The forecast shows the weather is likely to remain dry except in Assam and the extreme north, where light local precipitation may occur.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28th OF FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 28th February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and Rajputana; night temperature is above normal at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Bijapur and Belgaum, and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Isolated duststorms are possible in north Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 28th February, was 29·955 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th February, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	27	17	25	6	19
Teheran ...	28	10	15	3	30
Suez	23	13	5	1	46

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at senders risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at senders risk (25-10-11)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic at present (1-11-11).

Until further notice code Telegrams for Turkey cannot be accepted (14-10-11).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at senders risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for following offices in first region of Egypt can only be accepted in plain language at senders risk. They should be written in plain language English or Arabic only (1) Ras et Dabaa (2) Marsa Matrough (3) Sidi Barani (4) Siwa (12-12-11).

Owing to bad weather telegrams for Casablanca Mogador and Robat are subject to great delay (9-2-12).

In consequence of floods communication between Spain and Portugal interrupted on Portuguese territory. Traffic for Lisbon and beyond should be sent by post from Badajoz at 18-30 hours daily (15-2-12).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at senders risk (19-2-12).

Line Abwaz to Sheshter continues interrupted. Telegrams for Sheshter or Schouschter should bear instructions "Post Bushire". Rates to be collected is that for Bushire (8-2-12).

Telegrams in code language for Hankow can be accepted at senders risk (27-2-12)

Abwaz line interrupted beyond Borasjoon (27-2-12).

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

......	For week ending 16th Feb. 1912.	Total from 1st April 1911 to 16th Feb. 1912	For week ending 16th Feb. 1911.	Total from 1st April 1910 to 16th Feb. 1911.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	32	1,075	27	1,050
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	29	1,085	22	1,050
Vessels transported	17	719	17	797
Vessels attended to	...	66	1	71
Vessels warped	2	49	...	52

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BY THE WAY.

THE HISTORIAN OF CALCUTTA.

The death of the veteran Dr. H. E. Busteed, who was buried recently at Cheriton, near Shorncliffe, will recall to Anglo-Indians everywhere memories of Calcutta and Bengal in the early days of the British dominion. Going out to India in the year before the Mutiny, he accompanied the relieving force to Cawnpore and Lucknow, as a medical officer with the Horse Artillery, and from 1865 to his retirement in 1886, served as Assaye Master successively in the Mints of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta. Just thirty years ago his "Echoes from Old Calcutta" gave an immense impetus to the study of the Bengal records, and when the book was reissued in 1908, it was reviewed in these columns as a fascinating and wonder fully complete picture of Calcutta social life in the time of Clive and Warren Hastings. Lord Curzon confessed that it was the reading of the "Echoes" on his voyage out that inspired him with the resolve to commemorate the Black Hole tragedy, and restore the monument put up by Governor Holwell.

"DICKENS IS DEAD."

Miss M. Betham-Edwards's story of the Kensington shopman, who was so visibly affected by the news of the death of Charles Dickens finds its parallel in an incident which provided the motive for one of Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton's finest sonnets. "A ragged girl in Drury-lane was heard to exclaim: 'Dickens dead? Then will Father Christmas die too?'" Perhaps, after all, this was the sincerest tribute of homage that was ever paid to the memory of Dickens.

FOUNDER OF DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

Durham University, where a proposal to throw open the divinity degrees to all denominations has just been vetoed by the Visitor—Bishop Moule—was from the first an educational child of the Established Church. It was founded in 1832, by the learned and munificent Van Mildert, the last Prince-Bishop who ruled the County Palatine. Dr. Van Mildert once entertained the Duke of Wellington at a sumptuous banquet, and Sir Walter Scott, who was present, has recorded his pleasure at the "baronial pomp" and the demeanour of the host, who "showed scholarship without pedantry, and dignity without ostentation." The single college of the original foundation is now augmented by several colleges and halls in Durham and Newcastle.

"THE RIDERS OF THE PLAINS."

The force of the Royal North-West Mounted Police is shown in the recently issued report of Colonel White, the Controller, to consist of 50 officers, 576 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 566 horses. This is a decrease of 23 men and 21 horses. Alberta has 73 detachments, Saskatchewan 83, North-West Territories 6, and Yukon 8. To show the work and responsibility of the average constable, the Controller quotes a report from one man whose territory covers 2,000 square miles and contains representatives of ten nationalities!

"INSTINCTIVE ACTIVITY IN ANIMALS."

Mr. John B. Watson, Director of the Psychological Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University, contributes to "Harper's Magazine" an interesting account of some recent experiments and observations on "Instinctive Activity in Animals." The mystery to be solved was, to what extent are animals supplied with "true instincts"—that is, inherited fixed modes of responding to definite objects or classes of objects which arise independently of tuition, and to what extent are they equipped with more plastic forms of activity which need to be fixed and made definite by tuition in one form or another?

"CORRECT ACT THE FIRST TIME."

According to Mr. Watson, experiment shows that young animals without previous tuition from parents or from their mates and without assistance from the human observer, can do perform the correct act the very first time they are in a situation which calls for such an act. In other words, when the animal reaches the proper age and meets with the proper stimulus (object), it will behave in such a way that the uninitiated observer might well believe that the animal has been trained to respond in this highly special way.

KITTENS AND MICE.

The most complete piece of experimental work bearing upon this subject is that of Professor Yerkes and Mr. Bloomfield. These investigators, working jointly in the Harvard Psychological Laboratory, made a test of the question. "Do kittens instinctively kill mice?" This question had been answered in the negative about three years ago by Dr. C. S. Berry, who worked in the same laboratory. Dr. Berry reached the conclusion that "cats are credited with more instincts than they really possess. It is commonly reported that they have an instinctive liking for mice, and that mice have an instinctive fear of cats. It is supposed that the odour of a mouse will arouse a cat, and that the odour of a cat will frighten a mouse."

NOT IN HARMONY WITH THE FACTS.

Mr. Watson's experiments tend to show that this belief is not in harmony with the facts. "When cats over five months old were taken into the room, where mice were kept they did not show the least sign of excitement. A cat would even allow a mouse to perch upon its back without attempting to injure it. Nor did the mice show any fear of the cats. I have seen a mouse smell at the nose of a cat without showing any sign of fear.". . . . It was not until the many kittens had seen the mother cat catch and kill the mice and eaten of the prey that they learned to do likewise. According to Dr. Berry, it is by "imitation" that the average cat learns to kill and eat mice.

ILLITERATE RECRUITS.

The "Journal des Debats" gives some further interesting details about the examination of recruits in France. Every recruit on joining the army has now to submit to a simple examination in reading and writing, and has to answer a simple paper in general knowledge. The result of these examinations has proved the existence of a large number of young men who can neither read nor write, and of a still larger number who cannot pronounce the words they are just able to spell out. This last class are called "sublettres," and they sometimes amount to 50 per cent. of the recruits. Apparently these recruits knew how to read once, but in the interval between leaving school and being enrolled they forget nearly everything they once knew.

FORTUNES IN LITTLE INVENTIONS.

Mr. W. A. Du Puy, a writer in the "Scientific American," points out how many fortunes have been made from little, useful, every-day inventions. Mr. W. H. Palmer, of Baltimore, was the inventor of a cap for beer or soda-water bottles which has made him a millionaire. He carried the patent in his pocket for six years before he succeeded in placing it on the market; when it was placed Palmer and his capitalist had a profit of many thousands of pounds between them on the first year's business. The difference between the old straight and the crinkly hairpin made a fortune for an inventor, who took his cue from his wife's difficulty in the use of the article.

THE FAIRBANKS SCALES, &c.

Thaddeus Fairbanks was a New England farmer who, in the silent watches of the night, thought out the principal of the new well-known Fairbanks scales. The rubber eraser on the end of a pencil made a fortune for its introducer, H. L. Lipman, of Philadelphia; while Heatin, of Providence, who devised the little metal staple that holds on shoe buttons, realised a fortune thereby. Elias Howe evolved the sewing-machine from the idea of placing a hole near the point of a needle; others followed, and brought the machine still nearer perfection. Adams, who brought out a patent in 1871, for chewing-gum, made a great fortune from it.

IGNORANCE OF HISTORY.

Their general knowledge is also deplorable. In one of the barracks, for instance, twenty-five out of fifty recruits knew nothing of the French Revolution, eight had never heard of Joan of Arc, and twelve did not know where Alsace-Lorraine was. One of these soldiers, when asked who Bismarck was, replied that "He was a Frenchman who had betrayed France," and all that another knew about Morocco was that it was "a country which had suffered from strikes"?

GERMAN RECRUITS.

In Germany, however, where the illiterates are less numerous, the ignorance of the recruits is just as astonishing. In a Hussar regiment recently 163 soldiers were asked to state who the German Chancellor was. One hundred and five of these could not answer at all, and only forty-eight were able to answer in a fashion more or less satisfactory. Some recent examinations of recruits in our country were hardly more reassuring, and one suspects that this ignorance is not confined to the class from which recruits are taken. For instance how many boys in the Fourth and Fifth Form of a public school could say off-hand who were the chief members of the Government and give their offices correctly?

SORE THROATS:
Their Cure and Prevention.

Everyone who suffers from sore throat—an epidemic of which is raging through India just now—should send at once the coupon printed below, which will bring a free copy of a valuable hand-book on sore throat, written by a London Physician.

This work tells you all about sore throat, diphtheria, and other infectious diseases. It also contains a great many interesting letters from famous people, who testify that Wulfing's Formamint, the germ-killing throat tablet, gives immediate relief from the pain of sore throat, cures it rapidly, prevents further attacks, and safeguards the user against catching other infectious diseases like Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, etc.

"*I find Formamint tablets are all that you say they are*," writes Lord Kingsale. Lord Glantawe writes:—"I have been using Formamint for sore throat with most satisfactory results."

The Princess Catherine Duleep Singh states that "she has used Wulfing's Formamint tablets chiefly as a preventive against colds and Sore Throats, to which she is very subject, and has found them most effective. If they are taken when the first symptoms appear, the cure is immediate and complete. If they are not taken quite at the beginning, the tablets, at least, greatly lessen the severity of the attack."

WULFING'S
FORMAMINT
The Germ-killing Throat Tablet.

The ex-Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P.; Lord Justice Buckley; Major-General Sir Ivor Herbert, Bt., C.B., M.P.; Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.; are regular users of Formamint, besides hundreds of other celebrities who have testified to its value in letters no less enthusiastic than those just quoted. Furthermore, over six thousand doctors have written in praise of Formamint as being the simplest and most efficacious method of destroying, in the mouth and throat, the germ growths which are the cause of Sore Throat and other infectious diseases.

To give one striking instance, the Physician to the Court of H.I.M. the Emperor of Austria, and the Private Physician to the Heir-Presumptive, Dr. Kuhn, writes:—"I have prescribed Formamint tablets to many patients, and always with the very best and promptest results. They have proved themselves surprisingly efficacious in cases of tonsillitis and bad breath, as well as a reliable preventive, especially in tonsillitis."

The coupon printed below will bring you, if you mail it at once, a free copy of a valuable hand-book, written by a London Physician. But only a limited number of copies are available for free distribution, and there is sure to be a quick demand for these. To protect yourself against disappointment, you should mail this coupon at once and thus make sure of securing your copy. Wulfing's Formamint can be purchased at all chemists and bazaars, in bottles of 50 tablets. Insist on the genuine Formamint and refuse worthless substitutes.

FREE HAND-BOOK.
Please send me a Free Copy of "Hints on Sore Throat."
Name..
Address..
....
A. Wulfing & Co. (of London),
F. 9/139. P.O. Box 226, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW DRESS TENDENCIES.

We are told that there will be, in spite of many prophecies, nothing new in our dress tendencies. The fulness in the skirt will not be accentuated, though it will be there; some of the new skirts will have a hip yoke. This may be so long that it will have a tunic effect. The high waist will be continued. The transparent upper part of the bodice will still be seen, and the bretelle effect, which broadens the shoulders of the new Southern frocks, will be of lace or taffetas, and three-quarter sleeves will be much seen. If there are to be changes, they will, however, not be due entirely to the influence of one of the strange French masters. The desire to do some dress-thinking for herself has grown up recently in the heart of the mondaine, who has somewhat lost faith in the last designs which she was offered. Loud colours may be worn by the half-world, not by the woman of birth.

BOUDOIR CHARM.

In the indefinitely postponed production of "Billy," Miss Iris Hoey, who in "Baby Mine" had some charming boudoir frivolities, was to have worn in the inevitable bed-room scene a delightful wrap over her "nightie." It is composed of pale-blue silk, with hemstitched tucks and hem. The buckle which holds it at the side is of white lace, with tiny blue frill. The collar, which drifts into the sleeves, is of Irish crochet, edged with lace. The flower-like rosettes are of blue silk. It was to have been worn in the third act over a pretty nightgown trimmed with insertion and threaded with pink ribbons.

MISAPPLIED ENDURANCE.

Mrs. Harry Humphries, of New York, is on a walking tour round the world and reached Holyhead a week or two ago "en route" for Ireland. Her reason for undertaking this itinerary is to answer a challenge and test the endurance of woman. But it would seem to us that the endurance of woman is not being tested at all, but only the walking powers of one woman. And these one would imagine, were never in question. According to Mr. Aflalo, in the new issue of the "Fortnightly," women have been making journeys since the Queen of Sheba went to the land of Solomon to worry him with riddles, and only the most foolish of the Queen's many successors have travelled on foot. Feats of physical endurance, which are seldom undertaken save in a spirit of bravado, imply a wicked waste of energy that might be usefully employed. The old soldier is a noble sight, but the old sprinter has only a sporting interest. The popular enthusiasm for muscle straining only excites a local and temporary enthusiasm for the muscle-strainer.

WASTE OF ENERGY.

And the strange thing is to find a woman indulging in waste of energy. It is against the best traditions of the economy of the sex, whose highest praise has always lain in the conservation of the precious and in the preservation of health. When Mrs. Harry Humphries shall have walked round the world she will have proved nothing save that she wanted to avoid losing a bet—a feeling which is not peculier to her. Those who know already that in the from day-to-day battle of life women are capable of fine and silent endurance of necessary mental and physical strain will not feel their convictions any the more firmly fixed. And those who never did think women worth their salt in any capacity will merely record an exception in Mrs. Harry Humphries' favour as "a well-plucked 'un."

Something for Tea?
A dainty cake,
A nice jam sandwich,
or some delicious home-made tea rolls.
These are quickly and easily baked with
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark.)
The SURE raising powder
and they may be eaten as they come from the oven—all hot and fragrant, and quite digestible.

THE TWO SERVICES.

A CITY OF LONDON "FLAGSHIP."

The unusual, if not absolutely unique, spectacle of an admiral's flag being flown at the main of a ship within the confines of the City of London was witnessed on Monday in mail week but failed to attract public attention. The occasion in question was the formal hoisting of the flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. E Bethell in the "President" (ex-Buzzard), lying off Blackfriars, on his assuming the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station, in succession to Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade. The predecessor of the present "President," a sloop, originally named "Gannett," moored at the South-West India Dock and used as a drillship for the Royal Naval Reserve, was sometimes appropriated for flag hoisting, but in the spring of last year, consequent upon revised regulations for the training of naval reserves, the drillship was done away with and the name transferred to the hulk "Buzzard," drillship for naval volunteers.

A STEEL TOMB.

It is over three weeks to-day since Submarine A 3 sank in seven fathoms of water, and up to the present there is no immediate prospect of bringing her to the surface. This delay is a repetition of the experience with A 1 and A 8 and C 11, and points to the urgent necessity of improved appliances for salvage work. The only craft possessed by the British Navy for raising sunken submarines is "No. 94 Yard Craft," which was designed by Sir Philip Watts as the result of the experience gained in the unavailing effort to raise C 11; but for some unexplained reason the order given immediately after the loss of A 3 for "No. 94 Y.C." to proceed from Harwith to the scene of the disaster was cancelled. Provision is made in the current Estimates for a salvage steamer, which is due for completion shortly, and the "Maidstone" and "Adamant", submarine depot ships, equipped with powerful lifting appliances, will also soon be available for service. Obviously, however, these vessels cannot be in two places at once, and the moral of the loss of A 3, although in the circumstances nothing could have saved the crew, is that provision should be made for adequate salvage plant to be attached to each flotilla of submarines. The officers and men who risk their lives in the country's service by "going down to the sea in ships," are entitled to feel that should they be imprisoned alive in a steel tomb, the best possible salvage appliances will be speedily brought to their aid.

NEW REAR-ADMIRAL.

The first of this year's changes in the flag list has resulted from the voluntary retirement of Rear-Admiral W. Oswald Story, who was promoted to that rank only last September, when in command of the Eastern Coastguard District. This has brought Captain Richard Purefoy on to the flag list with less than ten years' captain's service, and while still in the forties, he having been born in May 1862. Rear-Admiral Purefoy has had flagship service as sub-lieutenant in the "Euryalus" and as commander and captain in the "Royal Arthur," being promoted to the latter rank out of the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert." After his return for the second time from the "Royal Arthur," on the Australia Station, Captain Purefoy was appointed Naval Adviser to the Army Council, a post since abolished, and subsequently acted as assistant to the Admiral Commanding Coast-guard and Reserves for two years, when he resumed sea service in command of the battle-cruiser "Invincible." The newly-promoted rear-admiral's record is almost a guarantee that he is marked out for further employment. Captain A. W. Waymouth, of the battleship "Triumph," becomes the senior officer of his rank, and in the ordinary course will be promoted on May 5, when Rear-Admiral H. C. Kingford, unless employed in the meantime, will be retired.

THE INCREASE IN OFFICERS' PAY.

If the intended increase in the army officer's emoluments is only to apply to the junior ranks there will naturally be a considerable amount of grumbling and heartburning, although it must, however, be admitted that it is not so much the senior ranks who are the sufferers from the paucity of their wage as the juniors. What senior officers feel to be the most cruel imposition is the uncertainty of tenure of their office; their pay and their pension compare favourably with what rules in other professions of a non-speculative nature, and if only the star chamber methods of dealing with the senior officers and their promotion, were somewhat modified, one is convinced that an increase of pay to the subaltern ranks would bring about such a feeling of general contentment on the question of Army commissions as has been absent for many years. A great deal of nonsense has been written about the mess and private expenses of officers, all of which is beside the mark. The tone of a mess, either in the Army or the Navy, is very much what the officers make it, and the extra expenses are similarly arranged. The expensive messes are very well known, and they can be attacked at any time the Army Council feel inclined to make things unpleasant; this they are not likely to do, seeing that they have in days gone by had a hand in the game themselves. If the youngsters going in are to be given a living wage, the veterans are quite capable of living on their salaries, and one thinks there is wisdom in the contemplated method of dealing with this vexed question of pay.

CAVALRY AND AEROPLANES IN WARFARE.

"Can cavalry under the circumstances of modern warfare obtain for a military commander-in-chief, that accurate and detailed information which is necessary for him to make the reliable disposition of his troops which will ensure the normal success of his undertaking?" is a question that becomes daily more and more acute. Cavalrymen are loth to admit that they cannot secure this "sine-qua-non" for their chiefs, and it speaks well for our mounted branches that they still maintain this spirit, but the fact is forcing itself home that even if they can make a successful reconnaissance, their slow methods of transmitting the information they obtain to the supreme commander, are no longer of the value that they were, owing to the necessity of swift and accurate dispositions to meet the needs of the modern strategy now universally displayed in modern warfare. Cavalry can undoubtedly get reliable information about army corps and other large bodies of troops moving in a given area, but as regards the actual strength of the enemy or any particulars of their composition and dispositions, these are details now almost universally out of cavalry reach. It is here that the use of the aeroplane has become valuable and to this arm the military commanders on the Continent are looking for all the detailed information about their opponents. The military airmen are really the arbiters of strategy and tactics on them the commanders-in-chief will have to rely for their news as to what is happening behind the hills and cavalry screens. Although there are signs of considerable activity in our military aviation circles, we are still moving hopelessly slow—so slow, indeed, that were it not for the existence of the entente, the neglect would be indefensible.

SALE OF WORNOUT UNIFORMS.

The troubles in connection with the sale of old uniforms continue to crop up in one form or another, and it seems doubtful whether the recent stringent orders issued by the Army Council have had the slightest effect in putting a check on malpractices. From reports received it appears that in nearly every garrison town there are dealers in old uniforms who, though they do not actually go into the barracks themselves to ply their calling, manage to make quite a comfortable living out of the more improvident soldiers. Because the men can obtain cash on the nail for their old uniforms from these people, they dispose of them for about half the contract rates. In many cases the carriers for these surreptitious traders are soldiers, and their mode of operating seems to show that a certain number of them enlisted for the sole purpose of trading in old uniforms. At any rate, it is quite time the Provost Marshal and his minions put their hands on some of these parcels as they leave the precincts of the barracks. We pointed out in a previous issue that there is only one remedy for this scandal and that is to make squadron, company, and battery commanders responsible for the uniforms issued to their men from Government stores. The public clothing has to be accounted for to the last button, and the personal clothing should be accounted for in the same way, the only difference being the crediting of the proceeds of sale. In the case of public clothing being sold as worn out, the contractors' cheque is paid to the local cashier; in the case of personal clothing it might just as easily be credited to the company or battery concerned, and thus form a check on the balance of uniforms in hand from the yearly issues. If the uniforms had not been sold, they should be in possession of the men or accounted for by transfers. The personal clothing disposal forms issued for the use of company and battery commanders seem to point to the fact that this is the correct and intended method of disposing of old uniforms; in any case the scandal of illicit sale should be stopped.

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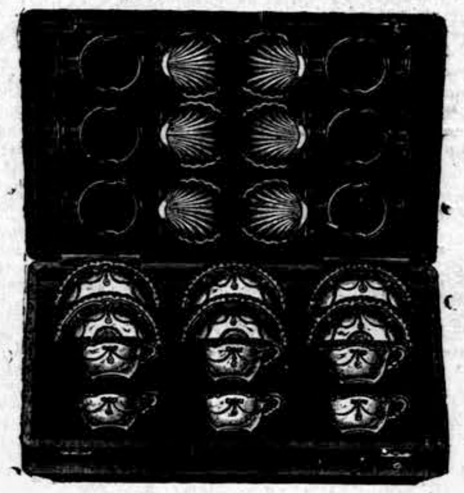

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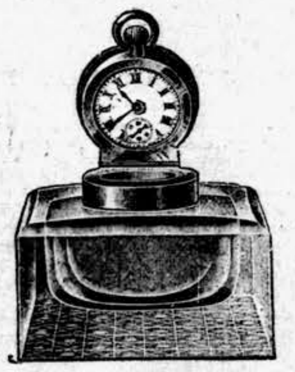

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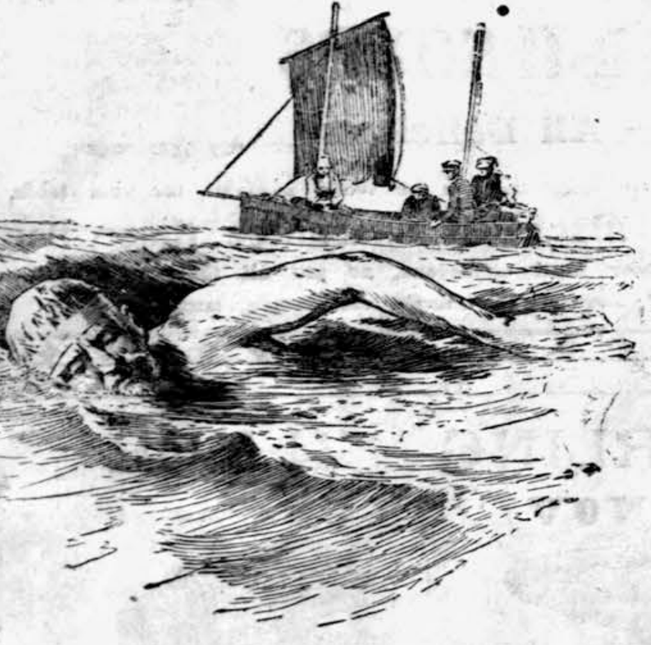

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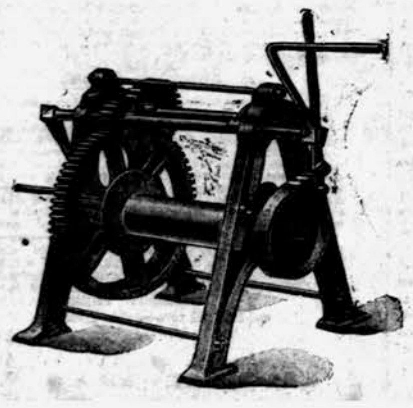

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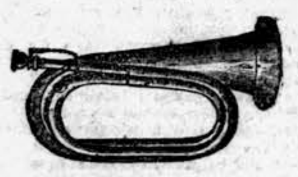

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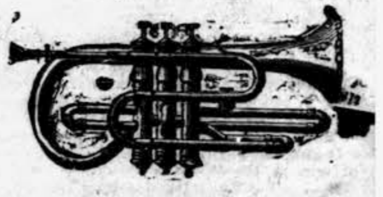

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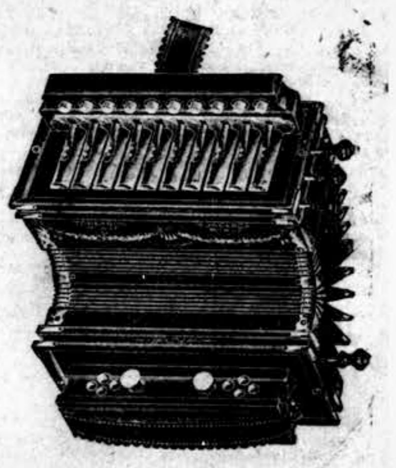

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